

PEACE APPEALS  
MADE BY MANY  
PUBLIC GROUPSArbitration of the Mexican  
Issue Asked by Labor,  
Teachers, and ChurchesJUDICIAL METHOD  
TERMED SUITABLEProfessors of International  
Law Urge Immediate Ef-  
fort for Settlement

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—With no new step taken either by the Government of the United States or Mexico toward settling the controversy arising over the Mexican oil and land laws, private parties have taken the initiative in urging that an attempt be made to seek a basis of understanding, and that in case of continued failure to agree, the nations resort to mediation.

While official comment has not been forthcoming, the continued bombardment of the capital with petitions urging arbitration has had an effect on officials, and such petitions show no sign of diminishing. Following the lead of the Federal Council of Churches in America supporting arbitration, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and a college group listing 101 professors, have now added their weight to the proposals, expressed in separate statements.

Speaking for American Labor, Mr. Green urged that Mexico have the right to determine the "constitutionality" of its own laws, but that over disputes as to fact with other countries on such laws recourse should be had to an arbitral tribunal.

## "A Justifiable Question"

The college professors, on their side, state the opinion that "at the root of the difficulty lies a clearly justifiable question" and urge that it be settled either by the United States-Mexican Mixed Claims Commission or the Hague Tribunal.

Statements issued at the White House make it plain that President Coolidge feels the American public does not understand the issues pending in the present dispute, but judging from the tone of petitions received in Washington since the affair reached a critical stage there seems clear indication that a majority of the American people desire a resort to the orderly processes of international arbitration.

"The American Federation of Labor has long advocated the reference of disputes arising between nations, which do not involve honor or sovereignty, to arbitral tribunals for settlement," Mr. Green states. "This is the only method by which a disinterested decision upon a basis of facts can be secured."

## Right to Determine Laws

"The people of the United States believe they have a right to determine the constitutionality of their own laws; consequently they must accord the exercise of the same right to the people of other nations. Should they refuse to do so, as to fact, in what better way can such a dispute be settled than by an appeal to an arbitral tribunal?"

"American Labor hopes our Government will not play the part of an imperialist autocrat in its relation with Latin-American countries, but will prove itself to be, by practice and precept, an advocate and proponent of the ideals of self-government and democratic freedom."

The statement from the colleges is signed by 100 professors of 40 colleges and one representative of the World Peace Foundation. The statement says, in part:

"We, the undersigned, believed that the United States Government should

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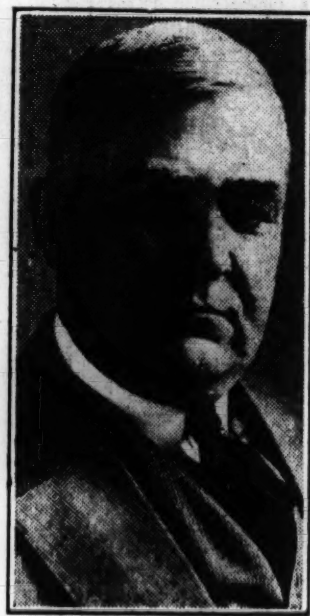
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Deportation of Alien Student  
Halted Pending Full Inquiry

Intercedes for Alien

ROBERT J. ALECY  
President of Butler University.\$2,000,000 ASKED  
FOR HIGHWAYSBoston's Tax Rate for 1927  
Will Be About \$13.50,  
It Is Estimated

Mayor Nichols plans to expend \$2,000,000 on streets in Boston this year. The Boston City Council, at its last meeting, formally approved a bond issue of \$1,000,000 for laying out and making new streets and the Mayor announced later that he is providing for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 in this year's budget for retaining and improving highways in the city to facilitate traffic and to better transportation conditions.

Within one month the Mayor will go before the Massachusetts Legislature and ask it to fix a tax limit for Boston for the year 1927, and to stipulate the proportion of this year's tax rate, which may be expended for maintenance of city departments under central of the Mayor and exclusive of the public schools.

## Property Valuations Raised

Careful preliminary estimates of probable expenditures which will be necessary, together with fixed charges, lead officials who are studying the city's finances to predict that the tax limit which the Mayor will ask the Legislature to fix for Boston this year will be about \$13.50. Last year's tax limit was \$14. The possible reduction in this year's tax limits will be made possible by the increased average property valuation in the last three years.

As the Mayor will go before the legislative Committee on Municipal Finance to explain just why he will need a tax limit of not less than \$13.50 this year, the bill he has already filed with the Legislature for this purpose leaves the amount required in blank to be named later by the lawmakers after he has told them how the \$35,000,000 or more in this year's budget will be expended.

## Schools Need \$1,000,000 Less

The Mayor's bill for 1927: "Section 1. The City of Boston may by vote of the City Council, with the approval of the Mayor, in the manner specified in Section 3 of chapter 486 of the acts of 1909, make appropriations for municipal purposes for the financial year ending on Dec. 31, 1927, not exceeding the sum of (blank) on each \$1000 of the valuation upon which the appropriations for this City Council are based. This act shall take effect upon its passage."

While \$1,000,000, at least, less money will be required by the school committee this year of the \$10,000,000 to be expended before the close of 1927, the outlay required to pay the 100 additional policemen, employed last year, for an entire year and a full year's pay of \$5 a day each for the city laborers, will go far toward keeping this year's tax rate at a figure not greatly reduced from the \$13.50 of last year. It is not believed now that the Mayor will be able to reduce the rate for this year by more than \$1 at the most.

RHODE ISLAND COAL  
AGAIN TO BE MINED

CRANSTON, R. I., Jan. 24 (Special).—Mining of Rhode Island coal, attempted numerous times in fuel emergencies, is to be revived. The new venture hinges on the perfection of a process which its sponsors say has been found practical. By this process the coal is pulverized and the most combustible particles reassembled and baked together with an oil binder. The objection to native anthracite has been that it was too hard to burn, but Henry F. Maurer, a mining engineer who is directing the enterprise, says the objection has been overcome by the new process.

## ODD FELLOWS TO BUILD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 24 (Special).—A new Odd Fellows building for joint occupancy of all the local lodges will be built this year in State Street, near St. James Avenue. It is announced. The old building in Pynchon Street was sold recently for a theater site.

Public Protests Aid Youth  
Whom Immigration Law  
Bars as Worker

INDIANAPOLIS (Special Correspondence).—Bernard Shulgasser, young Lithuanian student at Butler University, has a restored faith in American justice. Aroused public opinion has won from Washington stay of the order for his deportation and he will not sail as scheduled.

The order, which charged him with violation of his student status because he worked to pay his way through college and to send money to his mother overseas, has made him the center of a movement here to temper the rigors of immigration law technicalities in this respect.

Dr. Robert Judson Aley, president of Butler, the interfraternity council, several Jewish organizations and many individuals, appealed to Washington, and Indiana's United States senators obtained promise of a review of the case by the Department of Labor. A record of his university credits is en route to the national capital to convince officials that Mr. Shulgasser in good faith put his studies ahead of the work that paid his expenses.

Mr. Shulgasser came to the United States in September, 1925, and was admitted as a student, with the pledge of his uncle, Henry Shulgasser of Chicago, that he would not become a public charge. From Chicago University he went to Northwestern and a year ago he came to Butler in the hope of employment as an instructor in Hebrew.

This failing, he turned his talents to teaching in a school of music and in a Hebrew school and to playing in an orchestra. The money he earned more than paid his way in school and he regularly sent funds to his mother.

"The view that his studies are not the primary purpose of his stay in the country is taken by some persons, while others insist that he should not pay a penalty for his exceptional earning ability. Attorneys interested in his behalf cite a favorable decision in a federal case in New York which they say is a parallel."

Mr. Shulgasser was attending the University of Leipzig toward the end of the World War, he told his friends, when he was compelled to abandon his education. He then came to America, studying violin and knowledge of languages made the path easy too easy the Department of Labor has ruled. The department's order is temporarily held up, but unless the protest of his friends is successful in obtaining a permanent revocation, Bernard Shulgasser must go back to his native land.

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MUNICIPAL PLANTS  
CUT ELECTRIC RATESBelmont and Hull Give New  
Schedules

Two municipal electric plants today filed with the State Commission on Public Utilities schedule of reduced rates for household consumption.

The Belmont municipal electric plant reduced its household rate from 8 to 7 cents net per kilowatt hour effective Feb. 1. The Hull municipal electric plant reduced its household rate for year-round consumers from 10 to 8 cents net per kilowatt hour, and for summer residents from 13 to 11 cents net.

The Hull rates are effective March 1. In all cases the rate is 1 cent higher if the bill is not paid within 15 days from due date.

JUDGE LINDSEY OUSTED  
FROM JUVENILE COURT

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 24 (AP).—Judge Ben B. Lindsey has been ousted as judge of the Denver juvenile court through a decision of the State Supreme Court.

The High Court reversed the decision of the Denver District Court in contest proceedings brought by Robert W. Graham, Judge Lindsey's opponent in the 1924 election.

## GOOD-WILL CRUISE PLANNED

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO.—On a good-will trade cruise to establish more friendly relations with business and industrial leaders of Latin-American nations, 50 Illinois business men and their families are due to leave Feb. 1 for a three-weeks' Caribbean tour under the auspices of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce.

The guide of the far Northwest according to movie tradition, is rugged, sometimes a bit illiterate, and always masculine. But in the Southwest the latest thing in guides is feminine—a young woman socially sure of herself, as you will learn

Women  
Guides  
De Luxe

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in  
Tomorrow's  
MONITOR  
Women's Enterprises Page

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'Better Citizenship' Cup  
Won Again by RamonaSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
San Diego, Calif.

RAMONA, an unincorporated village in San Diego County, with a voting population of 360, has won, for the second time, the "better citizenship" cup offered by the California Development Association for the community showing the best percentage of voters turning out for the state general election.

Out of the possible 360 voters a total of 354 voted in Ramona at the November election, making a percentage of 98.33. One man traveled 200 miles by automobile to bring his wife, a teacher, from her school to the voting precinct.

SENATOR BORAH  
WARNS AMERICA  
OF BUREAUCRACYDemands Halt Be Called  
on Widening Activity of  
Federal Government

WASHINGTON (AP).—The ability of the American people for self-government is being undermined by the Government's increasing regulation of and interference with private and business activities, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, declares in an article in the current issue of the Nation's Business.

"Unless a halt is called, he predicts that it will be only a matter of comparatively short time before there will be an officer for every 10 persons in the Republic."

"Every conceivable activity will be under the direction and surveillance of a bureau," he adds. "Inspectors and spies will leer upon the citizen from every street corner and accompany him hourly in his daily avocations. Taxes will be \$40 per capita. Forty per cent of the national income will be demanded for the public expenses."

## Weakening True Citizenship

"We will have a republic in name, but bureaucracy in fact—the most wasteful, the most extravagant, the most demoralizing form of government."

"Mr. Borah said that the people must learn that in looking to the National Capital for help in all their problems 'they are weakening the fiber of true citizenship and destroying the self-reliant spirit of Americanism without which this Republic cannot endure, and we in Congress must stop heeding every little group, power, extravagant and corrupt tendencies of government, state and national, the protection of human life and property, the bold attempts to debase the electorate through the profligate use of money—all these cry out for our most serious attention.'"

## States Yielding Power

"As we approach these problems, it is most disturbing to encounter one of the most erroneous beliefs that we may meet these new questions in the future by a change in the structure of our government, and thus everybody is proposing a change until the whole structure is impliedly under condemnation."

"Our difficulties and our evils flow not from our form of government, but from our failure to appreciate and utilize, according to its great principles, the government we already have."

"It is easy to attack our government, but it is far more difficult, and it calls for greater industry and ability, to make wise use of the instruments which have been placed at our disposal."

"This clamor for change merely for change's sake, this haphazard floundering in legislative affairs, is nowhere and in no way more pronounced than in the gradual, but certain destruction of the states and the centering of all governmental power in Washington."

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TAX COUP WON  
IN HOUSE MOVE  
BY DEMOCRATSVote to Take Republican  
Measure Out of Commit-  
tee by Petition

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—Democrats have carried their tax contest to the floor of the House, where Finis J. Garrett (D.), Representative from Tennessee, the minority leader, placed upon the Speaker's table a petition to take the \$335,000,000 Garner Tax Reduction Bill from the Ways and Means Committee, where Republicans voted more than a month ago to pigeonhole it.

Quoting President Coolidge as having said in his message to Congress that "whenever the state of the Treasury will permit, I believe in a reduction of taxation," Mr. Garrett declared there was an estimated Treasury surplus of \$382,000,000 for the present fiscal year and that "the country wants it and we stand ready to give it."

Need 218 Signers  
The Garner measure would reduce the corporation tax from 13 1/2 to 11 per cent and repeal the automobile, amusement, club dues and produce stamp taxes. Under the rules the petition will require the signature of at least 218 members, of which Mr. Garrett said the Democrats could furnish only 152 if every Democrat were able personally to appear in the House.

"So, if results are obtained, we shall have to have the signatures of a considerable number of Republicans," he declared. "We believe the country wants it and we stand ready to give it."

"We offer ourselves and invite you (Republicans) to let us help you serve the Nation."

When Mr. Garrett concluded, Democrats flocked about the Speaker's table to sign the petition, but desisted when Ogden Y. Mills (R.), from New York, chosen by President Coolidge to be Under Secretary of the Treasury, delivered a reply.

Calls It Politics  
The Democratic proposal, Mr. Mills said, should be "dismissed as a political gesture" because of the impossibility of enactment in the remaining days of the session.

It should be remembered, Mr. Mills said, that tax laws are not based solely on Treasury surpluses. He pointed out that certain taxes being included this year will not be available next year.

Replying to a question by John H. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, Mr. Mills said he would favor tax reduction in the first session of the next Congress. To a question whether the reduction would be retroactive to apply to 1927, Mr. Mills said, "We should cross that bridge when we get to it."

"Yes," he rejoined Mr. Garner, "and you that bridge to come as close to the 1928 elections as possible."

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Seek Immediate Construction  
of Boston's Loop HighwayAdvisability of Beginning on Connecting Links Is  
Stressed Before Legislative Committee—Suburbs  
Are Eager to Assist

The advisability of providing without delay for construction of the links which will complete the proposed loop highway around Boston in the metropolitan district was urged today before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs. Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Division, explained that the bill covers substantially the route for which the Metropolitan District Commission last year was authorized to purchase land, and would authorize the commission to commence construction work costing not more than \$1,650,000.

He explained that on parkways it has been customary for the highway fund to provide one-half the cost, and the other half to be assessed against the Metropolitan District. If an arterial highway, the highway fund and district pay one-fourth each, the county one-fourth and the city or town one-fourth. This plan, he said, had been followed in the present bill. He believed there is nothing more important in highway matters at present than the tying up of these missing links to handle through auto traffic which now is forced into Boston, adding to its present traffic problems.

Lynn Woods Section  
The most important section, he felt, is that through the Lynn woods reservation to connect with the Newbury Turnpike. A second strip is from the Lynn Falls Parkway to connect with the turnpike. From Massa-

chusetts Avenue at Alewife Parkway to Fresh Pond Parkway is a third missing link. South of Boston there is a short section in Readville, the construction of a road on the south side of the Blue Hills, an extension from Braintree through South Weymouth to Hingham to connect with the South Shore route and a short section from the end of the Blue Hills Parkway to Randolph Avenue. There is also a short section in Revere to connect the new international highway with Revere Beach. He believed the city of Lynn would give the land in the Lynn woods without cost, but a short strip in Saugus would have to be purchased.

Senator Kincaid placed the selectmen, Chamber of Commerce, and people of Braintree strongly in favor of the improvement.

Mayor Ralph S. Bauer of Lynn, speaking for the Metropolitan planning division, said it was obviously foolish to throw all the out-of-town traffic through Boston when Boston is spending thousands of dollars trying to straighten out its own traffic problems. The new highway complete is very desirable, he said. It is one of the major improvements the Legislature must consider this year. Even if the bill passes this year, it will be five years before this construction is completed, he said, so that delay is serious. Speaking as Mayor he had no doubt that Lynn would gladly present the Lynn Woods land for this purpose without cost. The city, he said, will spend from \$150,000 to \$225,000 improving its streets and approaches to the highway.

James R. Russell for the Milton Planning Board was heartily in favor of a bill as a whole. The board is pleased, he said, with the route south of the Blue Hills, as it had approved plans for a route to the north. It is not so sure, however, of the advisability of the extension from Blue Hills parkway to Randolph Avenue. It simply offers a third route into Mattapan Square, he said, and he questioned the advisability of creating another feeder into this already congested spot.

Others in Favor  
Jonathan W. French, chairman of the Braintree selectmen; Theron I. Cain, chairman of the Braintree Planning Board; E. E. Abercrombie Jr., secretary of the Braintree Board of Trade; Wilson Marsh, chairman of the Quincy Planning Board; Roger Wolcott, chairman of the Milton selectmen, and County Engineer Hartley White of Norfolk County spoke in favor.

John R. Hurlburt of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce brought out the fact that in the four counties affected by these improvements live 62 per cent of the population of the State. Representative Goodwin of Melrose placed the Mayor, city government and board of trade in favor.

Others recording in favor were Representative Brobin and Representative Alford of Revere. Representative Hutchinson of Lynn, Representative Avery of Braintree, Representative Babcock of Milton, Representative Grossman of Quincy, Charles M. Abbott, who placed the Boston Chamber of Commerce on record, and Representative Pratt of Lynn.

The only opposition came from Archie A. Ashley, alderman of Medford who, while not desiring to block an improvement of this nature, opposed the routing of any more traffic through Medford Square, but accepted Mr. Harriman's assurance that an alternative route at that point would be recommended by



ments are going to China "merely as a defensive measure."

The Viceroy did not divulge the strength or composition of the Indian units, and nothing has been given out in London. His remarks are considered as confirmation of a report that the Indian Government had chartered two vessels to transport troops to China, and that a contingent from the Allahabad district was soon to embark at Calcutta.

American missionaries reaching Hong Kong, report further outrages by the Chinese. They tell of the looting on Friday of a Y. M. C. A. building and of another looting which occurred at Fochow Sunday.

The American consular authorities, the dispatch adds, are directing missionaries in the interior territory under control of the Nationalists, to proceed to the coast. Many women and children and some men are reported to have left Fochow for Manila in an American gunboat.

#### Maintenance of American Marines Is Defended

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Replying vigorously to a Chinese editor's depreciation of American marines in China, Silas Strawn, one of the two American delegates to the recent Chinese customs conference and chairman of the extra-territoriality commission, warmly defended the maintenance of American guards.

"There is, of course, no intention on the part of the United States nor any other nation of the evacuation of China," he said. "American guards are there in a deferential and respectful way to protect our citizens from mob violence. I cannot forget that it is the duty of the United States to look after its citizens. We would be the most cowardly and pusillanimous of peoples if we allowed mobs to run over our people and kill them instead of defending them as we have a right to do."

Previously Governor Clark, publisher of the Peking Leader, had told the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, of which Mr. Strawn is president, that soldiers are only an irritation in China.

"Personally I would feel safer," he said, "if there were no American marines in Peking. It is entirely legitimate for the American Government to protect American lives in China, but that protection should be limited to the evacuation of Americans who want to leave. It is not legitimate to land troops to protect American property. If property is destroyed it is proper to ask for damages afterward. It is not proper to land troops to protect property at the loss of lives. The British did the wisest thing they ever did in Shanghai when they withdrew their troops and left their property to the protection of the Chinese."

Mr. Strawn declared there was no anti-foreign feeling in China except that stirred up for ulterior motives, and expressed the belief that no

government established on the doctrine of hate could have a firm foundation.

**Poster Report Denied**

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The reports cabled from Shanghai to the leading British papers alleging that the National Christian Council of China, of which the Rev. E. G. Lobenstein of America and Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin of England are the secretaries, had issued a poster showing Chinese Christian students driving "infidel foreign devils" from China, are officially denied here as war-time propaganda. The same messages also referred to a manifesto said to have been issued by the Wuhan Christian continuation committee which, it was stated, is allied to the council. This ranged the Chinese Christian church definitely against the foreigners in China.

An inquiry was immediately made by a conference of British missionary societies working in China, said Kenneth MacLennan, who added that he had received a cable in reply, on asking for information. Mr. MacLennan said: "It comes from Dr. Hodgkin, who is a Quaker as well-known in America as in England. He informs us that the poster referred to is one used for evangelistic work and depicts Chinese Christians driving out the infidels. The poster is inscribed with Christian virtues like Truth, Love, Self-sacrifice and so on. They are attacking the forces of evil with banners inscribed: 'Sin, Superstition, Aggression' and so on. The poster has not the slightest anti-foreign significance."

The Wuhan body, he says, has no connection with the National Christian Council.

#### Advised to Pay Surtax

SHANGHAI, Jan. 24 (P)—British merchants here have been advised by their legation to pay the 2 1/2 per cent surtax which became effective last Thursday, and to pay the 5 per cent luxury surtax when it is imposed. It was pointed out that the British Government unconditionally agreed upon such taxes during the promulgation of the nine-power treaty at Washington in 1922.

#### Missionaries Reach Fochow

BOSTON, Jan. 24 (P)—The arrival at Fochow of missionaries from the Inghok station of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was announced in a cablegram received by the board today from Dr. Willard L. Beard, president of Fochow College. The message said that all the women and children of the station were safe and well.

#### Indians to Go to Shanghai

HONG KONG, Jan. 24 (P)—Three companies of Punjab Indian-British soldiers stationed here were ordered to embark for Shanghai today.

#### Destroyers Sail for China

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (P)—Japan made its first military move in the Chinese situation today.

#### State Faces Prosperity

JACKSON, Miss. (Special Correspondence)—Mississippi faces an era of unparalleled industrial and agricultural prosperity largely through constructive legislation more favorable to industrial investment and more promising for a new order of agriculture.

#### RENEW MEMOIRS ON THE WAR

By Wireless

PRAQUE, Jan. 25.—Dr. Benes' memoirs of the Great War, which have appeared in a Slovak newspaper during the last few months, are shortly to appear in Czech, French, German and English editions. The memoirs deal especially with Dr. Benes' work for Czechoslovak independence at Geneva, and together with President Masaryk's World Revolution now appearing in English, should serve to give a full account of Czech diplomacy leading to independence. It will consist of two volumes almost entirely consisting of documents.

#### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate winds, mostly westerly.

Southern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate winds, mostly westerly.

Northern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; snow flurries and not so cold in the north portion tonight; moderate winds, mostly west and southwest.

Weather Outlook for the Week: Partly fair until midday of week, when snow or rain is probable for a day or two; rising temperature Tuesday and Wednesday; then cold later part.

#### Official Temperatures

(4 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	.....	22	Montreal	.....	21
Atlantic City	.....	22	Nantucket	.....	21
Boston	.....	22	New York	.....	21
Buffalo	.....	22	Philadelphia	.....	21
Calgary	.....	22	Pittsburgh	.....	21
Chicago	.....	22	Portland, Me.	.....	21
Denver	.....	22	Portland, Ore.	.....	21
Des Moines	.....	22	San Francisco	.....	21
El Paso	.....	22	Seattle	.....	21
Galveston	.....	22	St. Louis	.....	21
Havana	.....	22	St. Paul	.....	21
Indianapolis	.....	22	Washington	.....	21
Los Angeles	.....	22			

#### High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:44 p. m.; Tuesday, 6:15 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:15 p. m.

## PORTS PREPARE FOR NEW TRADE ON MISSISSIPPI

Activity Reported All Along River—Many Cities Build Terminals

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Towns on the Mississippi River between Chicago and the Gulf of Mexico are making preparations to take care of the increasing business which they confidently expect will follow the forthcoming development of their great waterway.

Maj. Rufus W. Putnam, former United States engineer, has just returned from a survey for the commercial club of Chicago to collect data for the proposed Chicago Harbor plan, and reports that the people all along the river are alert to the commercial possibilities of the project.

Major Putnam, in an interview, said that he expects to see establishment of barge-line service within five years from Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico, and that he believes this increased use of water transportation will speedily result in a greater market for products of the Middle West in Latin-American countries. He said that if construction work continued without interruption on the Illinois State Waterway project, this service could be started within three years.

#### Many Signs of Confidence

Major Putnam observed many material signs of confidence. At Cairo the Federal Bridge Line has built a terminal and made use of an incline that had been built by the Illinois Central System to compensate for rise and fall of the river. He was also impressed with determination evidenced at Baton Rouge, La., to take advantage of future increase of river traffic.

"The capital of Louisiana," he said, "with only about 75,000 population, has expended \$1,000,000 for a river terminal which is now used largely by the barge line which the Federal Government operates. Here is an important interchange point for further shipment of cargo to various places in Texas. If Chicago, with her more than 3,000,000 persons, were to consider a comparable outlay for harbor improvement, the city would spend between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000."

Memphis has built a barge terminal at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000 and that is used principally by the government barge line, the major said.

At Vicksburg, the government barge line has built a terminal, and at New Orleans most of the terminals and ports are leased by the state port commission to barge lines and other operators.

At Hana, Ark., a new terminal has been completed and the barge line is to make this port a regular stop on its route between the Gulf and St. Louis.

#### State Faces Prosperity

JACKSON, Miss. (Special Correspondence)—Mississippi faces an era of unparalleled industrial and agricultural prosperity largely through constructive legislation more favorable to industrial investment and more promising for a new order of agriculture.

This was the conviction voiced at the annual meeting of the Mississippi State Board of Development. The favorable public policy of the State has resulted in millions of dollars in new investments in the State, it was declared by L. J. Folse, general manager of the board. He pointed out that the Mississippi gulf coast, virtually dormant three years ago, has attracted much attention to the State because of the great building activity there in the last two years.

"The year 1926," he said, "marked an epoch in the history of Mississippi. Accomplishments, legislative and otherwise, have attracted the attention of the Nation, and our achievements should leave no doubt in the thoughts of every citizen as to the economic future of the State. Every city and town in Mississippi reflects a spirit of confidence in new construction, street paving and general improvements in sanitary conditions not heretofore witnessed."

The board reported general community progress as well as in industrial and agricultural. This public service, Mr. Folse pointed out, has brought wide recognition.

In co-operation with the State college the board is waging a campaign to make the farmer self-sustaining.

## PER ACRE YIELD AND TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR MISSISSIPPI IN 1926 WAS 28 PER CENT GREATER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS AND REPRESENTS A LARGER INCREASE THAN IN ANY OTHER STATE THE REPORT SHOWED. MISSISSIPPI PRODUCED MORE DAIRY PRODUCTS LAST YEAR THAN ALL SOUTHERN STATES COMBINED EXCEPT KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

## MANY RIPARIAN SUITS EXPECTED

Wisconsin Motion to Save Lakes, Believed to Lead to Foreign Action

WASHINGTON (P)—Treaties with Great Britain, Mexico, Central American States, and ultimately Soviet Russia, governing the flow and distribution of boundary waters in their relation to new methods for generating hydroelectric power, are now viewed as an inevitable outcome of the litigation brought by Wisconsin and other Great Lakes states against the Illinois Sanitary District to prevent further undue diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Chicago Drainage Canal.

The present withdrawals were authorized by a permit of the Secretary of War dated March 8, 1925, which lapses in 1927.

The hearings, conducted by the Supreme Court, have been concluded as far as the taking of direct evidence is concerned, and will be resumed Feb. 22, when both parties will introduce rebuttal evidence.

While the evidence dealing with the effect of the present diversion on hydroelectric power generation has been ruled out of the record, the litigants take the case to the Supreme Court on the question of state or federal rights as locally applied to power development along inland waterways.

The distribution of waterways would also be under the authority of the commission. The only appeal from the commission would be to the courts.

## PEACE APPEALS MADE BY MANY

(Continued from Page 1)

report to arbitration to settle the dispute with the Mexican Government over the effect of the recent oil and land laws of Mexico on the property rights of American citizens. President Calles has already stated unofficially that Mexico is willing to submit certain aspects of the Mexican-American controversy over the alien land and oil laws to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

In Accord With Treaty

"Such a course would be clearly in accord with the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo and with the convention of the Hague. It is compatible with the nature of the difference, since the root of the difficulty lies in a clearly justifiable question—that of the infringement of the property rights of American citizens by the application of the Mexican land and oil laws."

Referring to the United States-Mexican General Mixed Claims Commission, the statement adds, in part: "At the present time an international tribunal under the convention of Sept. 8, 1923, is functioning, before which certain claims of citizens of each country against the other are being determined."

"If the property rights of American citizens are impaired by the application of the new oil and land laws of Mexico, and if their claims are included in the convention in force, then the United States has already agreed upon a method by which they should be adjudicated."

"The questions at issue are appropriate for settlement by the judicial method. Protracted delay is dangerous. The property questions which are at the base of the differences may

## RADIO COMPACT PUTS AUTHORITY IN COMMISSION

After One Year Commerce Department Would Have Duty of Administration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—After almost a year of contention and laborious effort to effect an understanding, members of the joint Congressional Committee on Radio Legislation have reached an agreement which they declare will result in a compromise law for the control and regulation of the radio industry.

The compact is the latest development after a last-minute rejection of a compromise bill that had been formulated after months of arbitration.

A few days after Congress convened after the holidays, C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, Senate radio leader, and Wallace H. White (R.), Representative from Maine, both of the House group, let it be known that a basis for a solution of the controversy had been reached.

Considerable effort was made at the time to keep the industry and the public confidential. The explanation given was that publicity would retard the work of incorporating the plan into a new bill.

Under the new compromise the Senate plan of an independent commission controlling radio would be put into effect for a year. Thereafter only matters of appeal or controversy will be submitted to it, all other administration being in the hands of the Department of Commerce.

For the year the commission would have the authority to grant, renew and revoke licenses and to make regulations which the Secretary of Commerce would administer. The commission would be composed of five members representing the five zones established by the measure and will serve six years. For the first year they would receive \$10,000 each, and thereafter \$30 a day and expenses.

The measure will also limit licenses to three years for radio amateurs and five years for others, such as inter-office and commercial stations. The law would become operative 60 days after passage. The number of stations that would be licensed, at present are over 700 in operation in the country, would be entirely in the hands of the commission. The distribution of wave-lengths would also be under the authority of the commission. The only appeal from the commission would be to the courts.

## MORE HEBRIDEANS SETTLING IN CANADA

Further Colony to Be Formed in Alberta Is Proposed

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—The Hebridean settlement scheme, inaugurated by the Rev. Fr. MacDonell a few years ago, will bring between 750 and 1000 of these people to Canada during the year 1927, according to present plans. It is proposed to establish another colony in the Province of Alberta, to be located on the Saddle Lake Indian Reserve, near St. Paul. The 1927 immigrants will be brought to Canada under the British Family Settlement scheme, which provides for the assisted immigration to this Dominion of 8000 British families in three years.

After carrying out a number of colonization ventures in various localities in Canada in an endeavor to relieve the condition of the people on the islands on the west coast of Scotland, particularly Barra, South Uist and Skye of the Hebridean group, the originator of the scheme brought to Alberta during the summer of 1925 a group of 300 Hebrideans. They were located on farms of their own by the land settlement branch of the Dominion Government and provided with sufficient elemental stock and equipment to begin farming operations.

These people were totally without funds, but through their thrift and industry quickly established themselves to such an extent that where one or two cows were furnished them three years ago, many families are now in possession of herds of from 12 to 25 head. They have broken up much new land, have supplemented their earnings from their farms from wages secured by working for adjoining farmers, and have become distinct assets to the communities in which they were located.

The success of the original venture led to the organizing of the Scottish Immigrant Aid Society, which purchased a tract of 30,000 acres north of Vermilion, Alta. On each farm unit a small house and barn was built, and some stock and equipment provided. In the spring of 1926 a group of 100 families, consisting of about 750 persons, was brought out and settled on this land. This community is now known as the Clan Donald colony.

## TEXAS COUNTY HAS NO SIDEWALK, Theater, Lawyer or Newspaper

Only Two Villages in Jeff Davis County—They Have No Railroad, Nor Do They Want One—Beauty Is Rampant and They Are Content

PORT DAVIS, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—This little village in the Davis Mountains of southwest Texas hasn't a railroad, and doesn't want one. It has no chamber of commerce. And it has had only one new residence built in 10 years. In these respects as well as others it may be unique, along with Jeff Davis County.

Furthermore, the residents of the town are quite satisfied. Not that they are indolent or backward. But as the village stands it has a distinction, a charm, a restfulness that no one appears to wish disturbed or changed for "clanging modernity."

The village of 200 Americans and 300 Mexicans is a mile in elevation above sea level. Many, even Texans, have been astonished to learn that there are such high elevations in Texas. Actually peaks go almost to 10,000 feet.

In the rainy season of late summer and early fall the village is a little jewel in an emerald setting of cottonwood trees, apple orchards, and grass land extending for endless miles.

Decisions rendered in various district courts in the amparo suits filed by the oil companies refuse to grant permanently blanket restraining orders against the operation of the new petroleum law in full, but do grant temporarily orders protecting specific pieces of property against certain provisions of the law.

Apparently about 100 amparos have been filed, some in the district courts of Mexico City, others at Tampico, Tuxpan and other oil field towns. These applications are of widely differing form. Some ask a blanket restraining order against the law, while others deal only with specified pieces of property or certain sections of the law.

More than \$1,250,000,000 of American capital had been invested in Mexico up to last December on the face of reports from American consular officers to the State Department.

The exact figures are \$1,289,061,000 of which \$318,638,000 is in oil lands, \$217,427,000 in mines, \$248,158,000 in railways, \$156,047,000 in rural property and \$125,242,000 in scattered miscellaneous investments.

In addition the figures show \$50,070,000 in refineries; \$35,771,000 in urban property; \$30,759,000 in public utilities; \$25,140,000 in merchandising enterprises; \$27,716,000 in manufacturing enterprises; \$25,180,000 in smelters; \$10,935,000 in timber and \$6,938,000 in "concealed interests."

## TEACHERS FAVOR MOVE IN HAWAII

Educators Take Steps to Establish Trade Schools in Islands

HILO, Hawaii (Special Correspondence)—Definite steps in the furthering of vocational education in Hawaii by establishing a bureau for research in this work, the formulation of standard programs for such projects as junior high schools, extracurricular work in schools, and the adoption of several resolutions that are expected to have considerable influence on the acts of the Territorial Legislature marked the annual session of the Hawaii Education Association here.

Officers chosen for the coming year were Gustav W. Vetter, superintendent of schools of Honolulu, president; Mrs. Cecily G. Pickrell, first vice-president; Robert R. Spencer, second vice-president, and Mrs. Sarah W. Putnam, secretary. The next annual session will be held in Honolulu, it was decided.

Mrs. Maude O. Beers, of Hilo, will represent the Hawaii Education Association at the biennial convention of the World Federation of Education Associations, at Toronto, Can., Aug. 7 to 12, 1927.

Among the speakers were Dr. Fred Hunter, director of schools of Oakland, Calif., who chose as his topic, "The Development of Character as the Aim of Education." Dr. Thomas A. Sager, head of the Volcanic Research Society of the United States, who described volcanic conditions on the island; Will C. Crawford, director of schools of Hawaii, and Francis H. Stafford, director of language schools for the Territory.

Important resolutions passed by the association were as follows: Appointment of school commissioners for a term of six years, instead of two; establishment of a bureau of research and guidance; establishment of an experimental school in Honolulu; adequate material and personnel to insure a successful junior high school program throughout the islands.

That the normal school become a teachers' college and be given the privilege of granting a bachelor of education degree; that eighth grade examinations, particularly in junior high schools, under the direction of the Territory, be abolished; that a program of vocational and pre-vocational education be followed out in junior and senior high schools.

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## EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Helen Anderson, C. S. M., member of the Board of Lecturers of the Mother Church, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, at 8 p. m., 150 Broadway St., Winter Hill.

Address, "The Citizen's Personal Responsibility," by John H. Bailey, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, 8 p. m., at the Chamber of Commerce, 150 Broadway St., Winter Hill.

Annual meeting of the Episcopalian Club, 8 p. m., at the Episcopalian Club, 150 Broadway St., Winter Hill.

Meeting of the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, 8 p. m., at the Chamber of Commerce, 150 Broadway St., Winter Hill.

Special meeting, Boston School Committee, 150 Broadway St., Winter Hill.

Theater

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 8 p. m.

Colonial—Bunny, 8 p. m.

Copley—The Great Train, 8 p. m.

Park—Michael Strogoff, 8 p. m.

Plymouth—Loose Ankles, 8 p. m.

St. James—The Poor Nut, 8 p. m.

Shubert—Candle in the Window, 8 p. m.

Tremont—Old Ironsides, 8 p. m.

Wilbur—Queen High, 8 p. m.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Free guidance through the collection, Tuesday and Friday at 11. Sunday takes at 1:30 p. m. Free admission, free memorial exhibition.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay day, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sunday, from 1 to 4 p. m. Free admission, free memorial exhibition.

Art Club—Winter exhibition of paintings.

R. C. Vose Gallery—Works by Pennell, Grace Hogue, Water color by Aaron Berkman; flower paintings by Helen Alden Woodworth.

Boston Athenaeum—Reproductions of water color by Pennell and drawings by Samuel Chamberlain.

St. Botolph Club—Paintings by John Jay, Harry Sutton Jr. and Stanley Woodward.

Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—First annual exhibition, daily 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Trinity Church Club—Paintings by Ruth Colman.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1906 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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## FRANCE CALM UNDER ATTACK

Russian Note Over Rumania Described as Unprecedented—Diplomatists Indignant

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 24.—France declines to attach belittling significance to the Russian note protesting violently against the Franco-Rumanian treaty. Its brutality of language is unprecedented except when hostilities are contemplated, but this brutality is discounted in the present case as purely propagandist. It is interesting to note that Russia does not renounce Bessarabia, regarding the occupation of that province by Rumania as illegal, and pretending that the new treaty commits France to the defense of this aggression.

But it should be remembered that although the note is published now, it was written in October of last year. Since then France and Russia have continued their negotiations and at the present moment it is hoped to renew the conversations on the question of the Tzarist debts. Thus in spite of verbal violence, an immediate change in the relations of France and Russia is impossible. It is true that France stands with Rumania for the preservation of the status quo which Russia denounces, but France it is asserted has not to consider at the late date, the action of the allies, namely England, Japan, Italy and France in October, 1919, when they formally admitted the separation of Bessarabia from Russia and its union with Rumania.

Certainly, Italy has since made reservations about this solution, but France regards it as final. Diplomatists generally express indignation at what they call the intolerable character of the note and they endeavor to refute the unpleasant interpretation of war and post-war transactions. Russia's sympathy for the contrary party in the American civil war, and her attitude of indifference toward the status of territories violently stolen from Russia, are also pointed out.

## LYNN TO HEAR TALK

BY J. M. KENWORTHY

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 24. (Special.)—Commander J. M. Kenworthy, U. S. N., will be the guest of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce tomorrow noon, and in the evening he will deliver an address on "The Modern Navy." Commander Kenworthy is said to be the only member of the Navy who is recognized as an authority on naval matters. He is also a supporter of disarmament by agreement.

## WILLIAMS CARNIVAL EVENTS ANNOUNCED

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Jan. 24. (Special.)—The Williams College Glee Club will hold its second annual winter carnival here on Feb. 4 and 5 when it will meet the winter sports teams of New Hampshire University and Dartmouth.

## BUILDING GAIN SHOWN

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 24. (Special.)—A gain of 11 per cent in the volume of construction in Connecticut for the first 11 months of 1926 over the corresponding period of last year is reported in the survey of Strauss & Co. This compares with the country-wide decline of 5 per cent. Permits for construction valued at \$65,102,756, as against a figure for the corresponding part of last year of \$58,672,768.

## PENNY POSTAGE NEARER

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Jan. 24.—Restoration of the British penny postage is brought nearer realization by the successful operation of the British Post Office, announced today. These show £4,500,000 net profits last year, being £1,000,000 better than in 1925. The postal and telephone services made between them nearly £8,000,000, but this is partly offset by the loss on telegrams.

## COLONEL THOMPSON TO SPEAK

Col. Carmi Thompson of Cleveland, O., special representative of the President Coolidge on conditions in the Philippines, is to address the Republican Club of Massachusetts on the subject at its first assembly luncheon of the year in the auditorium of the Boston City Club next Monday.

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## SALARIES AVAILABLE BUT NO MINISTERS

Indian Groups in Bengal Council Unable to Agree

By Wireless

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.—Although the Bengal Legislative Council recently voted the salaries for two ministers by the large majority of 24 votes to 13, this has not yet succeeded in restoring co-operation between the elected and official sides of the Government as the difficulty has arisen in securing ministers acceptable to the six Indian groups in the council. The Governor's decision to have only two ministers, one Hindu and one Moslem, is widely applauded as a blow to communalism, but it has not yet been possible to fill these posts.

The Governor has approached Sir Abdur Rahim, who was formerly a member of the executive council and a leader of the militant Moslems and Mr. Chakravarty who represents two Hindu groups willing to accept the reforms. Mr. Chakravarty, however, has declined to accept the portfolio if Sir Abdur is his colleague. The Governor thereupon intrusted the work of finding a Hindu colleague to Sir Abdur, who has not so far succeeded in doing so.

## SACASA READY TO 'STEP DOWN'

Nicaraguan Liberal Says He Will Support Election of a Neutral

By Wireless

PUERTO CABLEZAS, Nicaragua, Jan. 24. (AP)—Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, Liberal claimant to the presidency of Nicaragua, is ready to step aside if a new President is chosen under conditions he outlines.

Disclaiming that personal ambition was the compelling motive of his movement to oust the Diaz Government, Dr. Sacasa, in a statement given to the Associated Press, said he would gladly relinquish claims to the presidency to "anyone affiliated neither with the Conservatives nor the Liberals and suitable to the Nicaraguan people, chosen at an honest and supervised election, or to anyone chosen through the mediation of the United States and the signatory powers of the Washington pact with the final approval of the neutral members of the present Congress or by a new, honestly chosen Congress."

"From the top of the ladder to which I have been called by the voice of the people," Dr. Sacasa concluded, "I shall gladly step down in favor of an honest, capable man selected under these conditions."

"You may tell the world this, for the world knows my interest is unselfish and for Nicaragua, and the good will of Latin America, and the United States."

Dr. Sacasa had just received the message to Congress on the Nicaraguan situation.

During the campaign, Dr. Sacasa again denied that Americans or their property had been threatened in Nicaragua. He declared that there had been no single instance of the injury of an American or of deliberate destruction of property through Liberal activities.

The Liberal President also denied that the stability of Central America had been endangered or that the right of the United States to construct a canal-Nicaragua canal had been jeopardized. He reiterated that the Liberals had not formed an alliance with any other government, or in fact had any understanding with any power on the globe.

## Upholding Recognized Claims

Dr. Sacasa said he had not returned to Nicaragua for the purpose of heading a revolution as appeared to be indicated by President Coolidge's message, but rather had returned in answer to the call of the Liberals, banded together to uphold his legal and constitutional claims to the Presidency, which were admitted by the United States when he was elected vice-president and inaugurated with the Government of President Solerzano.

## G. B. SHAW PRAISES

MUSOLINI'S ABILITY

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, "does get the public business done diligently for the public benefit." This outspoken opinion was expressed in a characteristic letter by George Bernard Shaw in today's Daily News.

"All the people I discussed him with in Italy last year," Mr. Shaw says, "admitted this and gave it as a reason for supporting him, despite his disregard of items in our bill of rights. They, as we would say, 'hold no brief for Mussolini,' but they enjoyed the punctuality of the trains and the compulsion on civil service to carry its pay inside."

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The Large Picture (C Above) Shows the Duke and Duchess of York, Followed by the Prince of Wales, Boarding H. M. S. Renown, on Which Vessel the Two Former Are Bound for the Commonwealth to Open the New Parliamentary Buildings at Canberra. The Inset (Wide World Photos) Shows the Duchess of York. It is Stated That the Present Occasion is the First on Which a Woman Has Made a Voyage on an English Battleship.

## RELIGIOUS ISSUE RAISED IN REICH

People's Party Uneasy Over Threatened Roman Catholic Preponderance

By Wireless

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The report that the Roman Catholic Party has been persuaded by Monsignor Pacelli, the papal Nuncio in Berlin, and Archbishop Bertram to sink its political aspirations and to agree to forming a Government with the German Nationalists, because the latter seem willing to consent to a concordat between the Vatican and the Reich, and to support the Roman Catholic school program is disquieting in Lutheran and other Protestant circles here.

The Protestant German People's Party, which hitherto has demanded the entrance of the German Nationalists into the Government, is now manifesting no little uneasiness, and is demanding that cultural questions be settled before a government is formed. One of its organs points out that two men whom the German Nationalists intend to send into the new Cabinet are Roman Catholics, so that not less than seven, and according to another version, not less than eight of eleven ministers of the new Government will belong to the Roman Catholic denomination, if the German Nationalists receive seats in the Cabinet.

Dr. Wilhelm Marx, the Chancellor, began his negotiations with the German Nationalists this morning, at which also Dr. Gustav Stresemann was present and handed in a written report on the foreign political situation as it presents itself to Germany today.

## TWO NORTHAMPTONS EXCHANGE GREETINGS

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 24. (AP)—Northampton in the New World talked with Northampton in the old today when Arthur B. Withersell, treasurer of the Hampshire County Trust Company, carried on a conversation by radio-telephone with Chief Accountant Mickey of the Midland Bank, Ltd., in Northampton, Eng. The message of Mr. Withersell was largely of a congratulatory character and the reply was of the same nature.

## RYNDAM SAILS FOR HAIFA

By Wireless

CAIRO, Jan. 24.—After a memorable crowded four-day stay in Egypt, the Ryndam (floating university) undergraduates embarked at Port Said yesterday afternoon for Haifa, for a three-day tour of the Holy Land before proceeding to Constantinople. A feature of their stay in Egypt, which particularly impressed the party, was the wholehearted welcome and hospitality of Egyptian University students.

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## POLISH-UKRAINIAN SCHOOL ISSUE DEBATED

By Wireless

PRAGUE, Jan. 24.—A representative of the Polish Ministry has just been in Prague conferring with the Ukrainian professors over the removal of the Ukrainian University at Prague and the Ukrainian Agricultural College at Poděbrady to Poland. The representative offered a home for the university in Eastern Galicia and also for a farm school in Volhynia.

Unfortunately it is not likely that an agreement will be reached as the question of the establishment of a Ukrainian university at Lemberg is demanded, according to the statute of the Polish Parliament two years ago, but this the Poles are unwilling to grant. The importance of this disagreement lies in the fact that the intellectuals of Eastern Galicia are now exiles and culture in that region has suffered a setback.

## FALL-SINCLAIR TRIAL POSTPONED UNTIL APRIL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. (AP)—Trial of Albert B. Fall, formerly Secretary of the Interior, and Harry F. Sinclair, on charges growing out of the lease of the Teapot Dome Naval Oil Reserve, has been postponed until April 25.

The case previously had been set for Feb. 2, but continuing illness of the defendant and defense agreed upon a postponement to accommodate Mr. Fall. Mr. Sinclair's trial for contempt of the Senate, growing out of his refusal to answer questions of the Senate Oil Committee, will begin Mar. 7.

## BILLBOARD TAX PROPOSED

DES MOINES, Jan. 24. (Special.)—A tax on billboards is proposed in the Iowa General Assembly as a means to obtain revenue for road building from those evading the purpose of the state highway commission's order that such advertisements be removed from the primary highways. Many signs have been found just over the fence from the forbidden territory. Those nearest would pay a larger tax than those set down in distant field or meadows. Size would also figure.

## CECIL PEACE PRIZES AWARDED

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 24.—This year's annual peace essay prize, founded by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood for men and women students of any nationality at any university in Great Britain or Northern Ireland, has been won by F. W. Strike, of the London School of Economics, with "Capper Johnson of Queen's College, Oxford, second."

The next essay is upon the "Failure of the attempts at international disarmament between 1815 and 1914."

## INSTITUTE PLAN PROGRESSES

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The scheme for a British educational institute in Paris connected with the university is progressing. The executive committee's report, published here today, shows £20,000 subscribed toward £20,000 required for acquiring premises, and Sir Daniel Stevenson, ex-Lord Provost of Glasgow, has promised to add 5 per cent to any sum contributed up to £20,000.

## NEW BID SEEKS MUSCLE SHOALS

American Cyanamid Company Outbids Henry Ford in Fresh Proposal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. (AP)—In-dorsed as "better" than the Henry Ford offer, a new bid by the American Cyanamid Company of New York for the Government's Muscle Shoals properties in Alabama has been submitted to Congress by Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois.

He said he had drafted a bill to carry out the proposal and would press for early consideration after its reference to the House Military Committee.

"The offer of the Cyanamid Company, as set forth in the bill, is a better proposal than Henry Ford's," he said. "The original cyanamid offer provides for the production of fertilizer containing 40,000 tons of fixed nitrogen, the same as Ford's offer, but under my bill the Cyanamid Company agrees to produce fertilizers annually containing not less than 48,000 tons of fixed nitrogen, an increase of 20 per cent over the Ford offer; and this increase is equal to more than half of the fixed nitrogen contained in Chilean nitrates we imported in 1914."

"The Cyanamid Company proposes to furnish all of its patented processes for producing fertilizers, free of any royalty charges. Ford's offer did not propose to do so."

Mr. Madden said he did not believe the bid of the Alabama and Associate Power Companies, recommended by the Congressional Muscle Shoals Commission last winter, and now on the legislative calendar of both House and Senate, meets the requirements of the National Defense Act. The new cyanamid bid proposes to maintain and operate Nitrate Plant No. 2, he added, while the power companies' bid proposes to keep our nitrate plant in an idle condition at the expense of the farmers."

## MRS. MOODY ELECTED PRESS CLUB SPONSOR

AUSTIN, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—Mrs. Dan Moody, wife of Governor Moody, has been elected sponsor of the Franklin-Webster Club, composed of the State capital correspondents and newspaper men attending the fourth session of the State legislature. She succeeds Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, retiring governor.

Mrs. Moody studied journalism at the University of Texas, having been graduated from that institution. She is a member of Theta Sigma Phi, national professional journalism fraternity for women.

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## BUDAPEST TO BE RESPLENDENT ON OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

Newly Elected Hungarian Assembly to Be Ushered In With Befitting Ceremonies—European Chancelleries Much Interested

By Wireless

BUDAPEST, Jan. 23.—Preparations on a scale grander than anything seen in Hungary for many years are being made for the opening here of the newly elected Parliament on Jan. 29. One needs to look back to the Middle Ages to conjure up such a scene of color and pageantry as will be enacted on this occasion of the opening of the Legislative Assembly by "His Serene Highness, the Governor of Hungary," Admiral Horthy. The Hungarian national gala dress with its scarlet predominating is de rigueur for members of Parliament. The heads of the Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish churches will be present in full robes. And, according to the announcement issued, those taking part from the diplomatic corps will wear "uniforme de ceremonie" with their orders.

The eyes of Europe will be watching with the closest interest the planting of the political question mark next Saturday in the marble cupola hall of Parliament when the new Legislature is set in motion.

What Will Come of It?

What does it mean? What will come out of it? For 1000 years the broad "lands of the crown of Saint Stephen" were maintained. For 300 years Hungary was governed by a king assisted by a House of Lords and a House of Commons. The outcome of the last war diminished at one stroke Hungarian territory by 73 per cent, overturned the legislative system and swept the King from his throne.

The average Hungarian today is sufficiently romantic to believe firmly in the return eventually of most of that which has been lost. Even the least Chauvinist Hungarians feel justified in working for peaceable means for that day, when by friendly agreement the rectification of the frontiers in favor of Hungary can be accomplished. After a lapse of nine years the bicameral system is to be reintroduced in order to reestablish the constitutional "continuity of right."

This much-quoted phrase means to Hungarians that the historic kingdom, with its traditions and its apostolic king, shall be continued.

Making Certain Losses Good

Therefore when the regent, Admiral Horthy pronounces his carefully-worded speech next Saturday, no Hungarian breathes but will stir to the echoes of his words. It is not so much what he says, as the fact that the losses of war will have been made good, at least to the point where the legislative body which is a necessary predicate to the existence of the "continuity of right" will have been re-established.

With the problem of Parliament solved, the next step is the election of a king, but the Premier Count Bethlen is known to feel that the moment is not ripe to effect this. Who will be king interests vitally

the whole of Europe, for the Hungarians desire a Hapsburg on the throne, but the little Entente now opposes such a selection. The Christian Science Monitor's representative is given to understand that the new Parliament is not to be called on to make this most important decision during its first five years' tenure.

Effect on Political Issues

Count Bethlen has no desire to plunge Hungary into friction with its neighbors. The work of this Parliament will be to consolidate its position while the Government of the country is increasing its friendships abroad. Nevertheless there are many who profess to foresee in the new Parliament a body before which a question of such magnitude can be brought to a head, as a test of the diplomacy of the chancelleries of Europe. A Hapsburg on the Hungarian throne would greatly alter the political complexion of the Danube basin, so much so that the little Entente countries abhor the thought.

The complete list of members of the Upper House became known only yesterday when the final 40 appointments were made. The members published. The Upper House differs from the old House of Lords mainly in that only a small percentage are nobles. Further the preponderance of elected members over those appointed or nominated by reason of their office assures control by the Government in power. As a matter of fact, the majority of the Upper House are Count Bethlen's supporters, so it is obvious as long as he is Premier his influence should keep the country from committing any grave mistake in foreign policy.

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## TARIFF THOUGHT SAFE AT GENEVA

Not Goal for Attack at Economic Conference, Says Boston Man

The United States should take part in the international economic conference at Geneva in May, and can do so without any misgivings as to the attitude of the conference toward the American tariff, believes Henry S. Thompson, a Boston investment banker, who sat in the place of David F. Houston at the second preparatory conference last November.

Mr. Thompson thinks that for the United States to be represented at the coming conference cannot possibly do any harm and might result in considerable benefit both for the United States and for European nations. He is not of the opinion that the United States should enter the League of Nations, but thinks it may well participate as a member.

In connection with the impression, which seems to have gained some credence lately, that American tariffs are a potential target for attack in the economic conference, Mr. Thompson said he did not find the slightest indication of any such feeling at the preparatory conference. He recalled not one criticism being voiced in the production group conferences against United States duties, and no antagonism apparent.

He believes that the American tariff apprehension has arisen not out of anything that transpired in the conference or connected with it, but from the coincidence by which the free trade pronouncement of a group of international bankers followed close after the November conference at Geneva.

Such discussions as Mr. Thompson heard in Geneva on the subject of tariffs were all on the subject of European tariffs. At one time he heard the United States referred to as being the largest free trade area in the world, and the ease of commerce between units of the United States was contrasted with the strictures under which international trade operates even within smaller distances in Europe.

There is good reason, Mr. Thompson thinks, why European economists and business men should not wish to force a reduction of American duties. Europe seeks someone with buying power as a customer for its products. Highly paid and well-organized American labor, under conditions at least partly attributable to tariff protection, he says, provides that buying power and a market for world goods.

## Number of American Students at International College Grows

Twenty-six Nationalities Are Represented in Various Groups Which Are Gaining New Viewpoints in Their Daily Contact With Each Other

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 24 (Special).—Twenty-six nationalities are represented in the American International College this year. A feature, however, is the increased number of American students. This is due to the fact that regular college courses are now offered for three different degrees in a department of business administration was opened this year for the first time.

A special influence in attracting native American students is found in the opportunity to mingle with other nationalities and get their viewpoints. Conversely, the increased representation of Americans is an element in strengthening the usefulness of the college to its foreign students, who are enabled thereby to make more rapid progress in their studies of the English language and American citizenship.

One student group is composed of those who have come from foreign lands with a view to remaining here and becoming American citizens. A second group consists of those who come from overseas to pursue special work for the purpose of applying their knowledge in their own countries. Still another type is represented by Americans who purpose to teach or work among foreigners either in this or some other country.

In the first-named class is found Capt. Constantine Nikiforoff, an educated Russian and soil expert, who seeks a better understanding of English and of American institutions that he may be better fitted for citizenship and work in agricultural science. Captain Nikiforoff's family belonged to the professional class. He attended a gymnasium in Pskov and from there he entered the Imperial University in St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, where he completed his course in 1912.

At the outbreak of the World War he was sent to an officers' school and entered the army as a lieutenant, being advanced later to the rank of captain. He served in the Caucasus region under Grand Duke Nicholas and later in the white army of General Denikin, in which he was driven out of the country to Constantinople. After three years in that city, as a dock worker and at whatever manual labor he could find to do, he obtained passage for the United States and there with but a few dollars. As soon as possible he obtained employment along agricultural lines.

He is looking to an early resumption of work as a soil surveyor, after he has completed his training course here. He expects to be admitted to full citizenship soon. Under the existing regime in Russia he is barred from that country, but he says that he would remain here even though the order in Russia were totally different.

Miss Anna Christensen of Stage, Denmark, a public school teacher for 10 years in that city, has come here to make observation of American teaching methods and take special studies that will aid her professionally. She obtained a year's leave of absence with part pay.

Still another interesting type is found in Miss Ethel White, a Mohawk Indian girl from St. Regis Reservation in northern New York. She came here in October through the aid of the Daughters of the American Revolution and will take a three

## WOMEN'S CLUBS PLAN TO HAVE ORCHESTRA

State Federation Takes Step for Organization

Organization of a "Woman's Boston Symphony Orchestra," to be conducted and trained by Miss Ethel Leginska, conductor, pianist and composer, has been undertaken by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs through its music committee, of which Mrs. F. Otis Drayton of Belmont is chairman.

Professional and semi-professional women instrumentalists of Greater Boston interested in such a movement are to meet for organization at 10 a. m. Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Guy W. Currier, 8 Beacon Street, Boston.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, through the co-operation of Miss Leginska, hopes to develop an organization of the highest order. Rehearsals will be started at once and a public concert given as soon as the orchestra seems ready to do itself credit. The preliminary work of the federation has met with generous response. Leaders of small orchestras and instrumentalists are co-operating and several groups of women musicians have already responded to the general invitation of the federation.

In addition to Mrs. Drayton, the committee is composed of Mrs. Mabel F. Barstow, Malden; Mrs. Earl P. Blake, Plymouth; Mrs. Ethel R. Bragdon, Danvers; Mrs. Amy Young Burns, Boston; Mrs. Charles Engelson, Boston; Mrs. Robert S. Howard, East Weymouth; Mrs. Nelson W. Howard, West Roxbury; Mrs. Howard V. Knight, Dorchester; Mrs. Verne Powell, Arlington Heights; and Mrs. Albert Gleason, Glensdale.

## RUSSIAN COMPOSER WINS APPRECIATION

Mussorgsky is the one Russian composer whose works will probably outlive those of all the other composers of that country, Henry Gideon told his hearers at a lecture on "Music From the Steppes," given yesterday afternoon at the Felix School of Piano-forte Playing. He gave as the reason that the music of Mussorgsky is more original and daring, carrying a message of its own bound to make itself known.

The lecture next Sunday afternoon will be on popular music. These lectures are a part of the course on music appreciation given by Mr. Gideon at 5 p. m. Sunday at 403 Marlborough Street.

## MAINE IS READY FOR EXHIBITION

Two Baggage Cars Loaded With Equipment Leave Augusta for Boston

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 24 (Special).—Two large baggage cars are leaving Augusta today for Boston carrying equipment and some of the exhibits that will be used in the State of Maine exhibit at the New England Sportsman Show, to be held in Mechanics Building, Boston, from Jan. 29 to Feb. 5, inclusive.

Through the courtesy of the Maine Central and Bangor & Aroostook and Boston & Maine railroads all cost of transportation of these cars is being furnished by the railroads. The cars carry the log cabin and other exhibits of the Forestry Department and the Great Northern Paper Company. They also carry the large log cabin to be used at the exhibit for the general headquarters and exhibits and equipment for the inland fish and game exhibit.

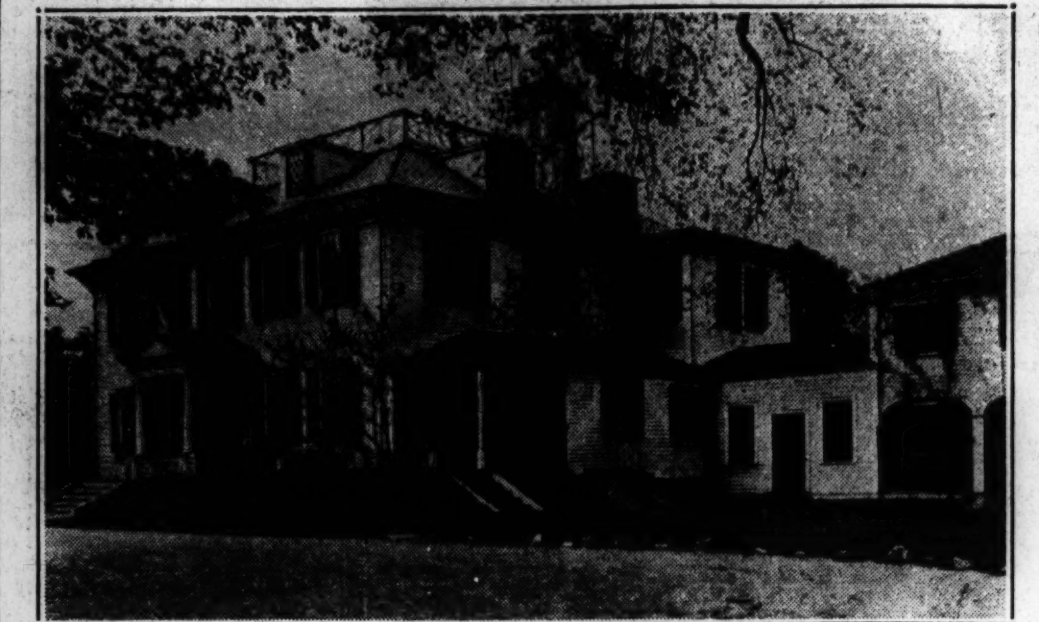
The live animals and fish will be sent to Boston on Thursday in a special car from Portland after they have been assembled here from the various sections of the State.

The wild animals, which include deer, bear, skunk, raccoons, foxes, wildcats and rabbits, will be brought from the private zoo of Archie S. Pratt at Farmington, Me. They will be sent to Portland and transferred to the special car.

But for the co-operation of Mr. Pratt, the wild animal exhibit would not have been possible. For some time he has been collecting the wild animals of the State until at the present time he has one of the most complete private zoos in New England. Many of the wild animals he has tamed. A particularly interesting part of the animal exhibit will be some tame beavers. Mr. Pratt will personally be on hand to look out for the animals.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX reports for the year ended Nov. 27, 1926, net of \$74,131 after depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent to \$124.8 a share, or 75.600,000 common, compared with \$1,354,446 or \$12.36 a share in 1925.

## Famous Landmark at Jamaica Plain



The Loring-Greenough Homestead, Built in 1789, With Entrances on Four Sides, Is a Rare Type, Preservation of Which Is Urged for Its Historical Associations.

## Music in Boston

### Flute Players Club

The Boston Flute Players Club gave a concert yesterday afternoon at the Boston Art Club. The program was made up of Brahms' Trio in E flat, op. 40, for piano, violin and French horn; Roussel's "Joueurs de Flute," for flute and piano; four songs by N. Shtolinsky; and Jongsma's Piano Quartet. The artists were Gertrude Ehrhart, soprano; Gaston Elcus, violin; Alfred Zigahorn, cello; Willem Walkenier, horn; Jean Lefranc, viola; Georges Laurent, flute, and J. M. Sanroma, piano.

The last three items on the program all bore the notation "first time." This was no doubt accurate in the case of Mr. Shtolinsky's songs, but with Roussel and Jongsma it was not a little misleading. Presumably it meant "first time at these concerts." And might not as much have been said of the Brahms?

This Trio was easily the high spot of the afternoon, and the club deserves great praise for giving the town an opportunity to hear it. Here is Brahms at his most ingratiating, with charming thematic material and masterly treatment; even the Scherzo free of the heavy touch which so often afflicted the master.

A more sympathetic and revealing performance would be hard to imagine. Messrs. Elcus, Walkenier and Sanroma might have been playing together for years, so complete was their artistic union. Mr. Elcus, newly come this season to the Symphony Orchestra, is an admirable chamber performer, displaying marked beauty of tone and sensitiveness of phrasing, and merging unobtrusively into the ensemble. His associates were of similar quality and disposition. Mr. Walkenier's horn was a marvel of mellowness, and Mr. Sanroma, who on more than one occasion has impressed the present reviewer as a better technician than musician, exhibited in this instance most commendable musicality.

Jongsma's Piano Quartet was wisely removed as far as possible from comparison with the Brahms number, but the program was not long enough to save it. At least, if the first movement is a fair sample of it, it is a disappointment. The second movement, which was the only one of the quartet, was a masterpiece of music. A musician may be a native of the Continent of Europe and yet fall short of greatness.

Roussel's little pieces for the flute, entitled, "Fan," "Fityre," "Krishna," and "De la Peau," proved delightful bits of character. Even the last, dealing with a gentleman with whom we are not acquainted, was revealing. Of course much of the success of these sketches was due to their performance. Mr. Laurent, having elected to play the most thankless of musical instruments, constantly surprises us by the subtleties of art he achieves with it.

Mr. Shtolinsky's four songs, "Autumn," "Eternal Cycle," "Silhouettes" and "La Fruite de la Lune," for which the composer played the accompaniments, are successful evocations of mood in a familiar style. As a group they suffer somewhat from monotony; the moods are too much alike. Miss Ehrhart sang them charmingly.

L. A. S.

**Rachmaninoff**

To an obviously engrossed audience which, it seemed, could not hold even one more, standing or sitting, Sergei Rachmaninoff played yesterday in Symphony Hall. His program, irreverently omitting Beethoven, contained Schubert's Andantino in monochord; the mood is too much alike. Miss Ehrhart sang them charmingly.

It will be seen that Rachmaninoff side-stepped the familiar. He likewise outmaneuvered the encore enthusiasts by leaving the stage only once until the end. Then, encores were both numerous and familiar, and all departed happy. There is an unusual distracting smoothness in a pauseless recital. And yet one likes to relax now and then, and readjust oneself to the mood of the next composer.

The opening of the program was entirely a pianist's affair. Schubert providing only a theme or two. When Schubert with his Fantasy made his one venture into this sort of rhetoric, he went not half so far as Liszt—then with reluctance, it is told that he could not play his more modest piece through to the end without breaking down. If this kind of thing is to be done, then, let us stop at nothing, but have a Lisztian spectacle. And by all means, let us have enough of the overture played yesterday belongs to one of his least successful operas. It reflects the influence of Gluck under whom Mehul received sound training in the art of composition, yet with it is not arresting music. Its tax upon the orchestra is far in excess of its musical

### People's Symphony

The People's Symphony Orchestra, Stuart Mason, conductor, gave its eighth concert of the season yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall. Gilbert Ross, violinist, was the soloist.

The program opened with the overture to "La Chasse du Jeune Henri" by Mehul. In point of productivity this composer might be said to parallel the present day writers of "best sellers." Mehul's output was enormous, yet comparatively little of his work has stood the test of repeated auditions. Curiously enough, the overture played yesterday belongs to one of his least successful operas. It reflects the influence of Gluck under whom Mehul received sound training in the art of composition, yet with it is not arresting music. Its tax upon the orchestra is far in excess of its musical

content. Although the performance yesterday was extremely well received, it was, nevertheless, a performance marked by an absence of the polish which has of late characterized the work of this orchestra.

The overture was followed by a violin concerto by Cecil Burrell. Mr. Ross, to whom the concerto is dedicated, gave his first recital in Boston last Tuesday evening, at which time he revealed himself as a player of marked ability. His performance yesterday confirmed earlier impressions. His tone is smooth and almost flawless. His work on the E string compels admiration. Few young violinists show the technical proficiency possessed by Mr. Ross. A pity that his tone is so cool, so lacking in depth; yet this can be corrected if Mr. Ross will but have the patience to study the art of complete relaxation. When the present concert he disappeared and his vibrato is released from its restricting bonds, Mr. Ross will bring to his interpretation a significance which at present it does not possess.

The concerto, which was given its first hearing in Boston, is not an ambitious work. It detracts from the traditional order in that it has but two movements. The first is in heroic vein and its theme is treated in a broad, sweeping manner. The second movement is characterized by a rugged vigor, in sharp contrast to the page or two of tranquil introduction. It is music which places both orchestra and soloist upon their mettle and at the close of the performance Mr. Ross was extremely well received.

Following the concerto came the "Aubade" by Lalo, an orchestral number delicate in texture and of a musical quality altogether satisfying. Mr. Mason and his band gave it an admirable reading.

The program closed with Sverensson's "Carnival in Paris," a performance distinguished by the beautiful work of the string section of the orchestra. The melodic line was well sustained and the phrasing neatly turned. Mr. Mason generously shared with his men the prolonged applause of an appreciative audience.

### Gil Valeriano

Gil Valeriano, tenor, gave a recital at Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon, for which Alice Valden provided excellent accompaniments. Mr. Valeriano pleased his large audience, for enthusiastic applause and many encores marked the progress of the recital. A singer of type rarely heard on the concert stage today, he exploits the finish and the ornamentation of the old-fashioned "bel canto."

Mr. Valeriano, although he makes use of the melodic and rhythmic brings into his work influences of present tendencies, too. He cultivates precision and accuracy of enunciation, so that texts are intelligible. Further, he conveys the emotional import of each song. But principally, his appeal is made through a display of purely vocal accomplishments. Since his voice is smoothly fluent and velvety in quality, he lingers on cadences and phrases to exhibit these abilities, even though the demands of the music may be for direct and rapid completion. Yet, so apt is Mr. Valeriano with the skilled roulades and decorations which he adds that one must almost agree with him as to their suitability. At any rate, the enthusiasm of Saturday's audience may not be questioned.

A gay abandon and a warm fervor ran through the many love songs Mr. Valeriano set on his program. "Aubade" from Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys," Koellin's "Si tu le veux," Sule's "Walchurt," "Ständchen" by Strauss, Gounod's "Ave Maria," Gounod's "MI Nina" and still others served to set forth the eloquence of his singing. Brisk "patter" songs, which suited him well and which held humorous appeal, were also given a prominent place on the program.

If the range of Mr. Valeriano's appeal is not varied, it is very definitely present in a smaller field, and since this singer has developed his given abilities to their full extent, he brings pleasure and satisfaction to those who hear him.

### People's Symphony

The People's Symphony Orchestra, Stuart Mason, conductor, gave its eighth concert of the season yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall. Gilbert Ross, violinist, was the soloist.

The program opened with the overture to "La Chasse du Jeune Henri" by Mehul. In point of productivity this composer might be said to parallel the present day writers of "best sellers." Mehul's output was enormous, yet comparatively little of his work has stood the test of repeated auditions. Curiously enough, the overture played yesterday belongs to one of his least successful operas. It reflects the influence of Gluck under whom Mehul received sound training in the art of composition, yet with it is not arresting music. Its tax upon the orchestra is far in excess of its musical

content. Although the performance yesterday was extremely well received, it was, nevertheless, a performance marked by an absence of the polish which has of late characterized the work of this orchestra.

The overture was followed by a violin concerto by Cecil Burrell. Mr. Ross, to whom the concerto is dedicated, gave his first recital in Boston last Tuesday evening, at which time he revealed himself as a player of marked ability. His performance yesterday confirmed earlier impressions. His tone is smooth and almost flawless. His work on the E string compels admiration. Few young violinists show the technical proficiency possessed by Mr. Ross. A pity that his tone is so cool, so lacking in depth; yet this can be corrected if Mr. Ross will but have the patience to study the art of complete relaxation. When the present concert he disappeared and his vibrato is released from its restricting bonds, Mr. Ross will bring to his interpretation a significance which at present it does not possess.

## SEEK TO RETAIN FAMOUS HOUSE

Jamaica Plain Women Open Campaign for \$20,000 to Preserve Landmark

In order that the Loring-Greenough house, built in 1789 and perhaps the most notable of Jamaica Plain landmarks, may not be lost to the custody of sympathetic neighborhood control, a group of 50 Jamaica Plain women in the Tuesday Club met today to open the two weeks' campaign to raise the \$20,000 necessary for the final payment on the house.

Already \$33,000 has been paid toward the total cost of the house. The committee is headed by Mrs. Thomas G. Rees, Mrs. Arthur N. Broughton, and Mrs. Gaspar G. Bacon and call upon all interested persons and residents of the town to share in assuring the perpetuity of the famous mansion.

Commodore Loring, a British naval officer who took part in the capture of Quebec, built the house. Among his neighbors was Sir Francis Bernard, royal governor for a time of Massachusetts, who lived in a beautiful estate overlooking Jamaica Pond. Sir William Pepperell, Capt. Benjamin Halliwell and John Hancock also lived in the neighborhood which was then uncrowded with dwellings, partly wooded and had the leisure air of the country.

Used as Army Headquarters

Commodore Loring retained the house as his official residence until 1775 when he was called upon to join the Continentals. This he refused to do, and to escape the results of his refusal, forthwith fled the country. The house was promptly confiscated and for some months served as headquarters of the British. Later it was occupied as a service hospital. In 1799 the house was sold to Col. Isaac Sears and five years later it passed into the ownership of the Greenough family whose descendants lived there through five generations.

The house is one of the few remaining examples of the imposing architecture of its period. It is a 2½-story dwelling with entrances on four sides and colonial porticoes. Several of the 12 rooms have hand-carved wainscoting and there is, at the foot of the stairs, an especially interesting newel post. The timbers are of hand-hewn oak 14x14 inches. Seven generations have lived in the house, four were reared there.

Heritage of Association

The house has been one of the social as well as business headquarters of its community. Its beautiful garden, built in the old fashion and filled with flowering shrubs and fruit trees is usually a beauty spot of the section.

In the inevitable transpositions of its neighborhood, the house has been brought to its very door and heavy trucks and cars rumbling by mark a curious change from the old tranquility of the neighborhood. Nevertheless the house retains its aura as a place of association in an historic period in which so many factors met which focused on the establishment of the new order sought through the Revolution.

Antiquaries and those who recognize the importance to contemporary times of these symbols of an earlier age have earnestly sought the termination that the house shall be saved intact and under the control of those community interests which will keep fresh its heritage of association.

## SIR HERBERT AMES TO TALK ON LEAGUE

The League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, following its annual meeting last week, will be held at 40 Mt. Vernon Street, beginning next week with an extensive program. Tomorrow afternoon Sir Herbert Ames, formerly financial director of the League of Nations, is to be guest at a reception and later speak on "The Trials and Triumphs of an International Financial Director."

The committee in charge are Mrs. Daniel Comstock and Miss Harriet Hopkins. Miss E. E. McClintock will act as hostess. Members and friends of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association are invited.

On Thursday the newly elected board of directors of the association will hold a regular session and elect officers for the coming year. On Friday the second of a series of four meetings for school superintendents, principals and teachers of history, economics and civics will be held at four o'clock. Roland W. Boyde will be the speaker. His subject is "The League and the United States." Prof. John J. Mahoney of the Boston University School of Education will preside. This meeting also is open to all who may be interested.

## MOTHER-AND-DAUGHTER BANQUET IS ANNOUNCED

The Juvenile Club of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association will hold a mother-and-daughter banquet tomorrow night at the Blue Triangle, 97 Huntington Avenue, at 6 o'clock. Miss Eleanor Dill, president of the club will act as toastmistress. Speakers will be Miss Dorcas Hudson, vice-president, who will tell of the club's purpose; Miss Patricia O'Brien, program; Miss Flora Roopenian, club service; Miss Marjorie Stiekney, Girl Reserve secretary, will give the major talk of the evening on Girl Reserves of Greater Boston. Music will be furnished by Misses Patricia O'Brien and Juliette M. Migherina.

The club room will be converted into a bower of red and white flowers under the direction of Miss Flora Roopenian and Rose Manoukian. The kitchen police will be Misses Ines Miller, Claire Gardner, Hattie France and Marie Gallagher.

## TO PRESENT ENGLISH MUSIC

At a concert by the New England Conservatory Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conductor, on Friday evening, Jan. 28, there will be presented for the second time in Boston Vaughan Williams' Variations on the theme by Thomas Tallis, English composer of the sixteenth century.

## Sea Heroes "Shy" at Medal Ceremony

Crew of the West Harcourt Honored for Rescue of French Ship and Men

Eight men of the sea, unaccustomed to mayors, city halls, politicians, and complimentary terms, stood in the Mayor's office today surrounded by a group such as would gather in a mayor's office, and heard fine things said about them.

Although they were referred to as "heroes of the sea" and "bouquets" were frequent, it was noticed that they were not completely "at ease." Later one of them referred to the ceremony as "punishment." They liked it, yet they didn't. They were glad when Henry Parkman Jr., acting for Mayor Nichols and the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New York, stepped forward and presented medals and cash to them. It was all over except the handshaking and they could enjoy that.

However, it was an important ceremony—one that the officers and men of the steamship West Harcourt, who sort of "finched" today, did not hesitate on Feb. 5, last year, when they went to the rescue of the foundering French schooner Maguet during a storm and rescued the entire crew.

The West Harcourt operates between Boston, Hamburg and Bremen. Last February while Boston-bound from Hamburg she sighted the French schooner flying signals of distress. Though heavy seas were rolling at the time Captain J. F. McLain brought the steamer close to the sailing vessel which was fast going down and sent out a boat which made the rescue under great difficulties.

Those who were honored today included L. F. McLain, captain; Patrick Driscoll, chief officer; Arthur Hayes, third officer; Fred Sorenson, boatswain; Chris Bjornsgaard, sailor; Fred Bengtson, sailor; E. Corbett, sailor; L. Chloine.

## GARAGE PERMIT HEARING GIVEN

Petition for Causeway St. Structure Is Opposed by Nearby Companies

The Board of Street Commissioners this morning heard a petition presented by the North Station Garage Company for a permit to erect an eight-story public garage, on the site, about 11,500 sq. ft. of the Old Fitchburg Railroad Station in Causeway Street. Alexander Whiteside presented the petition and told the street commissioners that the proposed garage would be fireproof, modern in every particular, would have a front for from 500 to 600 cars and store 5100 gallons of gasoline.

A. W. Hannigan of the Portland Street Garage appeared in opposition to the petition for his garage. He said he would oppose the proposed garage, but for the new North Station Garage, the Bowdoin Square Garage, Huntley's Garage in Charlestown Street, and the Endicott Street Garage.

Present Capacity Cited

He said that garages within a radius of a half a mile, where the North Station Garage Company desires to erect its building with five or more garages with a total capacity for 1345 cars and trucks.

Mr. Hannigan asserted that garages are operating so close to a large number of additional garages of this kind would so divide the trade as to make the business unprofitable. He said as an economic venture another garage in that district is unwarranted. Another objection he stated was that additional garages so close to the North Station would add greatly to the traffic congestion which was even now a most serious problem.

Henry Sandier of the Market Commercial Garage objected to more competition, and said that the capacity for nearly 500 cars and usually they had spaces for 75 to 150 cars vacant every day.

## Says Rates Too Low

It was his view that rates which they are now forced to charge did not represent the actual cost of operating these concerns when fixed charges and overhead are considered. Mr. Whiteside in conclusion said it was beyond the powers of the board to consider economic conditions. He said that it is a plain business proposition, and that the petition of the North Station Garage Company should be considered as such.

He held that this was a district particularly adapted to the garage business, as it was entirely nonresidential. He said that the new garage would add materially to the taxes of the district at a time when additional taxation was very much needed.

## FEDERAL DRY AGENTS RAID MALT DEALERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 24 (Special).—Federal prohibition agents, holding power which municipal police lack under State law, have begun the seizure of material and equipment sold over counters and in the streets for the purpose of making illicit liquors. These places are the "malt and hop stores," which recently have taken to selling complete apparatus for brewing and distilling. Four of the stores were raided and "still" seized after prohibition agents made affidavits that they had purchased stills in each. Under State law the police may only confiscate the containers in which liquor is found.

## PRIZE ADVERTISING EXHIBIT

Material which has been submitted for the annual Harvard Advertising Agency contest in 1926 by Edward W. Bok, will be on exhibition at the Boston Chamber of Commerce building, eleven floor, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. It was announced today. All of the material submitted in the competition has appeared in periodicals published in the United States or Canada.

## HOPES TO SAVE TIMBER TRACT

New England Council Calls Attention to Mad River Notch Proposition

The New England Council today brought to the attention of all commercial, industrial and agricultural organizations in New England a proposal that the United States Government purchase 25,533 acres of spruce timber land in the White Mountains at Waterville, N. H., which is about to be cut over.

The tract lies in the White Mountain National Forest area, but it will be held by private interests. The council's action was taken at the request of the New Hampshire Society for the Protection of Forests, and other organizations interested in preserving the tract.

The Waterville tract changed hands a year ago, the purchase price being given as \$1,000,000. The present owners expect to begin logging operations this year, but have offered to sell the land and timber to the Government at cost, plus interest and taxes.

From the New England Council was sent to the New England organizations, together with a statement from the New Hampshire Society for the Protection of Forests which sets forth the reasons for the purchase, and a letter stating that the tract in the Mad River Notch constitutes the last stand of spruce timber available for Government purchase.

The council's letter states that this emergency affects the resources of New England in the following ways:

"1. It is located on the steep mountain sides at the headwaters of the Merrimack River.

"2. It contains the last large stand of spruce timber that is available for purchase by the Government.

"3. A considerable small area of surpassing scenic attractiveness that should never be spoiled."

The letter also calls attention to the fact that the New England section of the Society of American Foresters will meet in New Haven, Conn., on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 27, to consider this matter, and that all New England organizations were invited to be represented at this meeting. The meeting will precede the convention of the American Forestry Association at New Haven, on Jan. 28 and 29.

## TOWN DEBT CONTROL ASKED IN NEW BILL

Mr. Clemons of Wakefield Argues for Change

The proposal that towns should be permitted to determine for themselves whether they should borrow outside their debt limit, subject to approval by a state board instead of by the Legislature, was recommended before the Committee on Municipal Finance today by E. S. Clemons, Representative of Wakefield. Mr. Clemons submitted his bill as a matter of "municipal home rule." The state board which he proposes would consist of the Attorney-General, the State Treasurer, and the Auditor of the State Department of Corporations and Taxation.

Questions by two members of the committee indicated that they did not regard with favor any attempt to curtail the committee's duties and powers of oversight over these extraordinary local expenditures.

John E. Beck, House chairman of the committee, asked what a board could do more than a legislative committee. Mr. Clemons said the board could convene at any time to see on how well in delaying many proposed expenditures, and Mr. Clemons agreed that it had.

## ACTIVE BUSINESS YEAR IS EXPECTED

### Chamber of Commerce Bureau Sees Good Prospect

Metropolitan Boston may look forward to a good business year, according to the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which has just issued its monthly index of business activity for Metropolitan Boston, for December.

Fundamental business conditions during December were again larger than in the preceding month, says the bureau. Both manufacturing and trade activity showed a good degree of commercial activity for December.

While commercial lines showed an increase over the previous month above the usual seasonal stimulation, they did not show the vigor which characterized December of 1925, which indicates the possibility of a later slackening in local manufacturing lines, though no real recession is indicated.

## EXHIBIT BY TEXAS ARTISTS



1111



BIG LONDON FAIR  
OUTLOOK BRIGHTBritish Manufacturers Tak-  
ing Opportunity of Show-  
ing Activity of Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Britain's rehabilitated trade position, and the energetic moves which British manufacturers are making to regain, expand, and hold their position in world trade is shown by the great British Industries Fair, to be held in London and Birmingham from Feb. 21 to March 4. So anxious have manufacturers been to place their products before the many thousands of buyers who will be in England for the Fair that all space has been sold and the Fair catalogue issued nearly two months before the opening date.

The London Fair is held in the White City buildings and occupies upwards of 175,000 square feet of exhibition space. The Birmingham section, where the building and hardware, engineering, metal and agricultural, and lighting and heating exhibits are shown, occupies 120,000 square feet. The Fair has been widely advertised throughout the world, especially in America and the British dominions, and buyers are known to be planning to attend from practically every country in the world of any trade importance.

The exhibits at London cover an immense variety of products made in Great Britain. This year the textile exhibits are especially noteworthy, being four times as large as last year. Musical instruments, pottery and glassware, sports goods, toys and games, printing and stationery, leather goods, and furniture are only a representative sampling of the many lines to be represented.

The chemical industry is one that has been especially successful in Great Britain since the war and the exhibit arranged by the new chemical combine, which embraces the four largest British chemical firms, is most interesting and illuminating. Artificial silk is another infant industry that has grown to huge proportions almost before the public has realized the fact, and in this line also the leading firms have provided impressive exhibits.

British manufacturers have embraced the opportunity given them by the fair to answer effectively any rumors that British trade has been crippled by the industrial troubles of last year. It is a striking fact that while many firms were compelled to curtail their operations through lack of coal, orders continued to be booked and are now being filled with great rapidity. Many such firms seized the opportunity given by the coal strike to overhaul their plants, arrange new and more up-to-date models of their well-known individual way prepare themselves for the strong competition of firms in other countries.

The fair is another proof of a tendency in British industry—the dependence on the new-known individual way prepare themselves for the strong competition of firms in other countries. The fair is another proof of a tendency in British industry—the dependence on the new-known individual way prepare themselves for the strong competition of firms in other countries.

The catalogue of the fair is an extremely interesting volume of 520 pages, printed in nine languages and comprises a complete guide to the fair and to all exhibits.

INTERUNIVERSITY  
ACTIVITIES ARRANGED

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Further steps to promote student activity between the Universities of Manitoba and North Dakota are being taken, following the successful outcome of an experimental exchange of editors of the two college papers early in the fall. J. T. Owens, of the North Dakota University staff, has just concluded a visit to Winnipeg, during which he made tentative arrangements with officials of the Manitoba institution with respect to an exchange of college debating teams and college plays during 1927.

Mr. Owens is instructor in the department of public speaking in the University of North Dakota. While in Winnipeg, he arranged with David A. MacLennan, president of the University of Manitoba debating union, for a debating team from each university to visit the other toward the end of February. It was decided that the debates will be on the subject "Resolved, That the world has more to fear than to gain from science." When at home, the teams will argue in the affirmative of the resolution, and when away, in the negative.

Mr. Owens also discussed with Merrill Sheppard, president of the Manitoba university dramatic society, the matter of an exchange of plays, stating the North Dakota students were willing to put on a play in Winnipeg and to arrange for a similar production by the Manitobans in Grand Forks.

## NEBRASKA ROAD FUND UPHOLD

LINCOLN, Neb. (Special Correspondence)—In recommending that Nebraska's present financial program for road building be continued, R. L. Cochran, secretary of the state department of Public Works, reported that the last two years 32 miles of highway have been paved, 1601 miles graded, 1174 miles graded, and 186 bridges built. The State obtains funds for road building from a gasoline tax and from automobile licenses. Mr. Cochran reports the administrative cost of the department is exceptionally low, about 2 per cent, which includes all expense other than actual inspection of work on the job.

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## THE MONITOR READER

1. Where has a surplus been aroused much discussion?—*Press of the World.*
2. Where is the oldest Protestant church?—*Progress in the Churches.*
3. What is the great antagonist of good work?—*What They Are Saying.*
4. What is styled the most fun in the world?—*What They Are Saying.*
5. Is the youth of today irreligious?—*Editorial.*
6. What is the "safest rule" of thrift?—*Press of the World.*

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED  
IN SATURDAY'S MONITOR

## Links Education and Industry

CLARENCE H. HOWARD  
President of Commonwealth Steel Company, Whose Plant Near St. Louis Has the Motto, "A Square Deal for All."Texas Prosecutor  
Wins on 10 CentsDistrict Attorney Pays Out  
That Sum on Postage and  
Also Saves a Stamp

LAREDO, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—John A. Valls is holding office as district attorney of the forty-ninth judicial district of Texas by virtue of an election which cost him 10 cents.

Mr. Valls, who also holds the record of 100 convictions in 100 cases brought to trial, sought re-election for the thirteenth time. It cost him 2 cents each to send his application for place on the Democratic primary ticket to the executive chairman of Dimmitt, Jim Hogg and Zapata Counties. He saved a couple of cents by personally delivering application to the chairman of Webb County.

Two cents each covered the cost of sending two reports to the Texas secretary of state, making the total cost 10 cents. His name did not appear on the Webb County ballot, but out of 1000 votes cast in the election, a total of 941 voters wrote his name in the blank space provided under the title of the office.

Police of Indiana City  
Add Airplane to Force

ANDERSON, Ind. (Special Correspondence)—A pursuit airplane added to the police force of Anderson has given this city a distinction in possessing facilities for protection not equaled by many of the Nation's great cities.

Fred Parker, aviator and president of a local aircraft manufacturing company, has been commissioned as a special officer to aid the police department's land forces from the air. A recent demonstration proved the feasibility and dexterity of the halting branch of the department in halting fleeing automobiles. Traveling at a maximum of 168 miles an hour, the machine's course informs observers the proper direction to take.

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See Our New Showing  
for PALM BEACH

1110 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

STEEL PLANT PROVIDES SCHOOL  
UNDER ITS GOLDEN RULE POLICYFellowship, Efficiency, Opportunity, Welcome Are Guid-  
ing Posts of Entrance Into Employment With Com-  
monwealth Steel Company's Family of 3000

ST. LOUIS (Special Correspondence)—A lad employed in a machine shop in North Platte, Neb., one day asked a mechanic to explain how steam was generated to produce locomotion.

"Say, don't you know it cost me a lot of money to learn that?" was the reply.

"Yes," admitted the youth, "I suppose it did."

"How much will you pay me to tell you?" the mechanic asked.

When one applies to the Commonwealth for a position and has passed an examination and an inquiry as to his interest, intentions, and good faith, he is asked to accept a little book of 32 pages which bears on its cover a picture of double doors open.

"On the door to the left is the word 'Fellowship' and on the door to the right is the word 'Efficiency.' In the background and visible between the opening doors is an outline of the Commonwealth Steel Plant, over which is emblazoned the word 'Opportunity.' On the mat before the door is the word 'Welcome.'"

The title of this little book is "Team Work: Helpful Ideas for Commonwealthers." Upon opening the book the new employee is greeted by this sentence: "We welcome you to our organization." After a brief outline of the purpose of the company's steel business the young employee reads the following general statement of the Commonwealth's plan:

"Our motto is the Golden Rule—which means 'a square deal around.' We are all entitled to a just wage, good, healthful working conditions, and a friendly man-to-man relation which carries with it the duty of efficient, faithful and loyal service."

SECRECY RULE HOLDS  
IN WOODS DEBATESenate Declines to Make De-  
liberations Public

WASHINGTON—Despite a determined effort made behind closed doors to throw open to public debate the question of confirming the appointment of Cyrus E. Woods, Pennsylvania, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Senate declined to make public its deliberations, although a majority of the chamber were in favor of doing so. The proposal was defeated through the sustaining of a ruling by Vice-President Dawes that it required a two-thirds vote to set aside the secrecy rule on confirmation debates.

This decision of the chair resulted in a complicated contest in itself. Those opposing Mr. Woods' appointment contended that only a majority vote was necessary to set aside the rules. Mr. Dawes held otherwise, interpreting the rules as requiring a two-thirds ballot to effect such an exception. On the issue of overriding the chair only a majority vote was necessary although the question of a two-thirds vote on the secrecy rule was in controversy. Mr. Dawes was sustained by a vote of 45 to 32.

The vote on setting aside the secrecy provision, 45 to 32, while insufficient for the required two-thirds ballot, indicated a strong majority against Mr. Woods. At the close of the day's executive debate, M. M. Neely (D.), Senator from West Virginia, declared that he would support Mr. Woods, but that he would not support the question of an open debate. Mr. Neely declared that there were sufficient votes to reject him. Only a majority is needed to deny him approval.

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AT BALTIMORE  
PHILIP LEE GOLDBERG, President

## O'Neill's

Charles St., at Lexington  
Baltimore

January Sale  
Negligees and  
Kimonos

1-3 Less  
An inspiring collection of  
finer pieces, priced in regu-  
lar stock from \$10 to \$50, and  
now Reduced a Third.

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Fireproof Depository for Household  
Goods and Works of Art  
Vaults for Silver, Furs and other  
valuables.  
Rugs and Draperies stored under a  
Written Guarantee.  
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## "Hit and Write" Drivers

Baltimore, Md.  
Special Correspondence

AN INTERESTING commentary on the practice of some automobile drivers to "hit and run" came to the attention of a Baltimore motorist last summer. He left his car in front of the house of a friend, and with his family went for a ride in the friend's car, spending almost all of the day. In the evening when he returned he found that his car had been struck, with some damage to the rear wheels and fenders. Apparently no one had seen the incident.

While the owner of the car was examining the damage his son said: "If the person who did that is honest, you will hear from him."

Three days later the following letter was received:

Mr. J. R.  
1238 N. Patterson Park Avenue,  
City.  
Dear Sir:

If you are the owner of the Hupmobile car with license No. 57488 and your car was parked on St. Paul Street, near Twenty-seventh Street at about 3:15 p. m. on Sunday, July 14, 1926, and was damaged by a car which was being towed by our service truck toward your car and damaged your left fender.

If you have any claim to make, you may get in communication with us.

Yours very truly,  
Gene's Auto Place.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL  
DESCRIBED AS MISNOMER

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Manitoba brewers, by abusing the privileges which had been accorded them, were principally to blame for the chaos which had developed in the Province with regard to the enforcement of the Manitoba Temperance Act, declared R. W. Craig, Provincial Attorney-General, in the course of an address.

"Seventy-five per cent of the troubles of law enforcement are due to illicit sale of beer," he said. "It is due to the brewers who furnish the supplies and abuse the privileges granted them under the Government Liquor Control Act. In 1925, 61.59 per cent of the beer manufactured in the Province upon which a gasoline tax was paid, appears to have been disposed of without being accounted for to the liquor commissioners. Of the eight breweries operating, all but one have been convicted at least three times."

The brewers are licensed by the Dominion Government to manufacture beer in the Province, and thus are empowered to sell their product direct to permit holders. So far as this phase of the liquor traffic is concerned, Government control in Manitoba is a misnomer, Mr. Craig said.

ENGRAVING—  
For weddings and social functions  
the best is imperative. Samples and  
prices on request.

The BELL BOOK AND  
STATIONERY CO.  
On Fifth St., Bet. Broad and Grace  
RICHMOND, VA.

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PRICED MODERATELY  
For the little tot and grown-up.  
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripes  
Silk Stockings.  
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## Ad. Duryea

"Virginia's Finest Clothing Store"  
GRACE AT SIXTH  
Outfitters to Men,  
Women and Boys  
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Make this "Your Bank"

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Corner 3rd and Broad Streets  
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"Friendly Banking Service just where  
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Exclusive Furnishings  
Honesty, Character and Depend-  
ability have won for us our  
many friends.We carry a complete line of  
the celebrated OSBORN  
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ABOLITION OF MILITARY FORCE  
ASKED BY WOMEN'S PEACE UNIONDelegation Sent to Washington Advocates Amendment to  
Constitution Prohibiting Funds Even for Defensive  
Purposes—Senator Frazier Introduced Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 — An amendment to the Constitution of the United States that would make further wars, even defensive conflicts, legally impossible and providing for the abolishing of the army, navy and air forces by prohibiting the appropriating of funds for military purposes was urged upon a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee by a delegation of women representing the Women's Peace Union.

The proposal advocated by the women was introduced in the Senate last April by Lynn J. Frazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota. It is in the form of an amendment to the federal Constitution and reads as follows:

"Section 1. War for any purpose shall be illegal, and neither the United States nor any state, territory, association or person subject to its jurisdiction shall prepare for, declare, engage in, or carry on war or other armed conflict, expedition, invasion, or undertaking within or without the United States, nor shall any funds be raised, appropriated, or expended for such purpose."

A special committee named "Section 2. All provisions of the Constitution and of the articles in addition thereto and amendment thereof which are in conflict with or inconsistent with this article are hereby rendered null and void and of no effect."

"Section 3. The Congress shall have power to enact appropriate legislation to give effect to this article."

A special committee of the judiciary committee consists of Frederick H. Gillett (R.), Senator from Massachusetts; Charles E. Deneen (R.), Senator from Illinois, and M. Neely (D.), Senator from West Virginia, was appointed by the full committee to consider the measure and report on it to the committee, which in turn would deliberate on further action.

The Women's Peace Union delegation consisted of Edna Stanton Babcock, Nantucket, Mass.; Katherine Devereux Blake, Mary E. Orr, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edna Grinnell Cope, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gertrude Franchot, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Sara Bard Field, California; Caroline Lexow Babcock, Nyack, N. Y.; Esther Van Alke, Nyack, N. Y.; Laetitia Moon, Concord, Iowa; Eleanor Bryn, New York City.

Will Abstein From A.D. Miss Bryn, chairman of the group of women, informed the committee that every member of their organization supported the movement against war by individually taking a pledge never to aid in or sanction any war, offensive or defensive. Amendment, or civil, or to help any relief organization which supports or condones war.

She also declared that the present crisis between the United States and Latin-America could never have arisen if the Frazier Amendment were in force. Such a law, she said, would have made it "necessary for the State Department to rely on

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BAUMES LAWS  
ARE CRITICIZEDNew York District Attorney  
Says Compulsory Features  
Make "Conviction Hard"

NEW YORK (AP)—The Baumes laws making it mandatory upon judges to impose life sentence on fourth offenders and severe penalties in other classes of cases, were attacked by Joab H. Banton, District Attorney of New York County, as responsible for "a glaring failure of justice to convict even though presented with uncontradicted evidence."

Mr. Banton made his attack before the annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association, attended by many of the leading attorneys of the State.

The chief criticism was against the mandatory feature and the refusal to convict many guilty persons, Mr. Banton said, was due to the withholding from the judges of the right to exercise discretion.

Not only were judges failing to convict, he said, but witnesses were changing their testimony after realizing the severe sentences certain to follow conviction.

The specific laws attacked were the statute making mandatory a life sentence for a fourth conviction of felony; the law compelling judges to sentence for the maximum term one convicted a second time for a felony; the compulsory addition of at least five years, and in some cases 10 years to sentences upon conviction of crimes in which pistols are used.

The idea embodied in the laws, he said, he believed to be sound, but "jurors," he added, "balk at pronouncing a defendant guilty when he is to receive a sentence, which, in their minds, is too severe."

"The practical application of the theory that the punishment should fit the criminal rather than the crime, was urged as a more feasible solution in place of the present provisions. Some first offenders, Mr. Banton said, deserved life imprisonment, while he had seen fourth offenders who should have received short terms."

FUR STANDARDS INDORSED  
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Tentative fur standards recently issued by the Chicago Better Business Bureau have met with the approval of fur advertisers of this city. It was stated in a bulletin from Flint Grinnell, manager, to bureau members, "Elimination of misleading and deceptive trade terms was only result in increased accuracy and greater confidence in advertising," he states.

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## SURVEYS LABOR OF IMMIGRANTS

Research Bureau Reports Trend to Occupations in Unskilled Class

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK.—The tendency of immigrants into the United States is to enter into unskilled occupations, and chiefly in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits, according to a study of the National Bureau of Economic Research has just made as part of a general study of "Migration and Business Cycles."

Handicaps of differences in language and in methods of production, rather than incapacity for more skilled occupations, were assigned as the chief reasons. The great bulk of immigrants, the statement said, come from relatively unskilled occupations in their own countries. While others, for some reason, fail to capitalize their past experience and drift into the ranks of the unskilled, or at most, semiskilled.

**Pictures Century's Record**  
The report sketched a general picture of the immigration into the United States in the last 100 years.

Successive waves arrived, the statement said, the crests being in 1854, 1873, 1882, 1892, 1907, 1914 and 1921. The fluctuations were violent, rising to the peak for all time of 2,385,000 in the fiscal year 1907. After a drop it rose again to 1,218,000 in 1914. The figure was sharply affected by the war, and fluctuated again noticeably afterward, the last figure mentioned being for 1924, a relatively high year, when 707,000 were admitted.

The net immigration into the country, the statement said, amounts to 35 per cent of the total, the remaining 65 per cent emigrating later. Classified according to race, it is said, the net immigration of South Italians was only 44 per cent in the fiscal years 1908 and 1923, while it was 55 per cent for Jews, 59 per cent for Irish and 80 per cent for Germans.

**Few in Agriculture**  
Classified according to the pursuits into which they enter, between 40 and 50 per cent, go into mechanical and manufacturing, while less than 15 per cent go into agricultural pursuits, according to the survey. Of all persons engaged in agriculture later, 1910, it said, only 8.7-10 per cent were foreign born, while the percentage in mining was 48, and that in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits was 31.9-10.

Compared to the population of the United States, according to the survey, the greatest amount of immigration was in the decade beginning July 1, 1846, the ratio for that year being equal to about 1 1/2 per cent of the total population. "In no subsequent decade," it continued, "has the average annual ratio of immigration to population fallen below one-half of 1 per cent or much exceeded 1 per cent."

## CALCUTTA MAY DRAW AMERICAN TOURISTS

**BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)**—Some railways in India are to make a further bid to stimulate American tourist traffic to India. Two "trains," embodying the latest ideas in luxury travel are being constructed—one by the East Indian Railway in their workshops at Lillooah and the other by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Matunga. These trains will replace the "Overland Mail" train and will be known as the "Indian Imperial Mail." They will run between Bombay and Calcutta.

The East Bengal Railway has also a scheme to promote tourist traffic to India, particularly to Calcutta. The scheme, which will be inaugurated early next year, is intended to facilitate the arrival in Calcutta, of passengers from Europe and America by eliminating the tedious river journey. The scheme provides for special facilities for speeding up things generally, and special trains will convey the visitors to Calcutta in less than two hours. They will also be able to book straight to their destinations anywhere in India.

## DISARMAMENT STYLED GOAL OF CO-OPERATORS

**MANCHESTER (Special Correspondence)**—A move to educate operators on the question of disarmament is to be made by the central

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## MEXICO'S AGRICULTURAL PLANS PLACE STRESS ON IRRIGATION

\$10,000,000 Available for This Year, and Similar Amount Is Expected in 1928—Dams Are Under Construction in Several States

**MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)**—The Mexican Government has entered into the greatest program of agricultural development ever undertaken in the Republic.

During the next two years particular stress will be laid on the expansion of irrigation systems throughout the country, and to this end the Government has appropriated 20,000,000 pesos (approximately \$10,000,000 in American currency) for work on various projects during this year, and it is understood that an equal amount, and perhaps

even more, will be appropriated for similar work during 1928.  
The National Irrigation Commission, acting under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture and Public Works, is directing the work, the investigation for which has been carried on by the J. G. White Engineering Corporation, S. E. C., the Mexican branch of the New York firm of that name. The company has completed plans for several projects, and already the actual work of construction has been begun on others.

**Early Completion Sought**  
It is the hope of the Government to complete the greater number of the projects during the administration of President Calles. At the same time, an extensive system of development for the future will be formulated, in the hope that future administrations will carry on the work.

In charge of the investigations is a former chief engineer of the United States Reclamation Service, and under him is a large group of reclamation engineers, who have been assisting in the work of investigating, and drawing up of plans and estimates. Careful records are kept of all projects studied, and these are filed away, so that they may be taken up later, when it is deemed advisable.

The projects on which work has already begun include one at Guatimale, in the State of Durango. Here a good-sized dam has already been constructed and a large amount of water has been impounded. Engineers say that this dam will provide water for from 4,000 to 50,000 acres of land, and the whole project will cost about 2,500,000 pesos.

The most costly project is that in the process of construction on the Salado River, in the State of Nuevo Leon, known as the Don Martin project. A large earth dam containing 1,750,000 cubic yards of material, will be erected here, 100 feet high. It will store approximately 35,000,000 cubic feet of water, which will be used for irrigating between 125,000 and 150,000 acres of rich bottom land, said to be similar to that found in the region of Laredo, Tex.

A concrete dam 20 feet high will be constructed at the Presa Calles, on the Santiago River, about 30 kilometers from Aguascalientes, in the state of the same name. Likewise, a diversion dam, about 140 feet high, will be built. A tunnel 1300 meters in length will be used to carry the water to the rich lands of the Pabellon section.

**Large Force at Work**  
A 12-mile road from the Pabellon Station, on the system of the National Railways, is practically completed to the construction camps at the site of the project. Diamond drilling for foundations at both dam sites have been completed, and good foundations have been established. The bluffs have been stripped away.

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\$1.65, Three for \$4.75  
Starts Monday morning, January 30th. Even those men who have bought their supply of shirts during this event for the past years will recognize the unusual value that the sale offers this year. Included in the event are white English Broadcloth shirts, printed and woven madras and white Oxford cloth. Styles include separate collars, collars attached or neck bands. Sizes 13 1/2 to 18 and 35 to 45 inch sleeve lengths.

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1800—All Silk Medium Service Weight.....\$1.90 pair (3 pairs \$5.55)  
1500—All Silk Chiffon.....1.90 pair (3 pairs \$5.55)

## COASTAL LINES SEEK HARMONY

Outline Plans to Stabilize Trade—Shipping Board Is to Decide

**HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 24 (Special)**—Harmony among owners and operators of steamship lines engaged in United States inter-coastal trade will be the result if plans outlined by the conference and non-conference representatives who met here with approval of the United States Shipping Board.

C. B. Kellogg of New York acted as chairman of the meeting. An official statement said:  
"Lines engaged in the United States inter-coastal trade agreed in principle on the formation of a conference embracing nearly all the companies engaged in the coast-to-coast service, the purpose of which is to stabilize the trade and correct the present disorganized conditions which have proven so unsatisfactory to the shipping public."

"The plan will be developed in detail and one submitted to the United States Shipping Board for its approval. It provides for the setting up of a neutral rate-making bureau as a contact between the lines and their shippers. And also for a re-arrangement and co-ordination of sailings, which is designed to give more adequate and satisfactory service to all the Atlantic and Pacific coast ports now served."

"The lines adopting the plan were: American Hawaiian Steamship Company; Arrow Line; Dollar Steamship Line; California Eastern Steamship Company; Luckenbach Steamship Company; Munson McCormick Line; Panama Mail Steamship Company; Panama Pacific Line; Ocean Transport Company; Quaker Line; Trans-Marine Line; William Steamship Company; Weyerhaeuser."

"The lines operating in the Pacific coast-Gulf of Mexico trade were fully represented at the meeting, and took steps looking toward the adoption of an agreement among themselves similar to that reached by the Atlantic-Pacific lines. These lines are: Pinkney Guild Transportation Company; the Redwood Line; the Gulf Pacific Line, Luckenbach Steamship Company; Trans-Marine Line."

**FINLAND SENDS MUCH WOOD INTO DENMARK**  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Special Correspondence)—In 1925 Denmark was the largest importer of wood from Finland and this year's con-

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## COASTAL LINES SEEK HARMONY

Outline Plans to Stabilize Trade—Shipping Board Is to Decide

**HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 24 (Special)**—Harmony among owners and operators of steamship lines engaged in United States inter-coastal trade will be the result if plans outlined by the conference and non-conference representatives who met here with approval of the United States Shipping Board.

C. B. Kellogg of New York acted as chairman of the meeting. An official statement said:  
"Lines engaged in the United States inter-coastal trade agreed in principle on the formation of a conference embracing nearly all the companies engaged in the coast-to-coast service, the purpose of which is to stabilize the trade and correct the present disorganized conditions which have proven so unsatisfactory to the shipping public."

"The plan will be developed in detail and one submitted to the United States Shipping Board for its approval. It provides for the setting up of a neutral rate-making bureau as a contact between the lines and their shippers. And also for a re-arrangement and co-ordination of sailings, which is designed to give more adequate and satisfactory service to all the Atlantic and Pacific coast ports now served."

"The lines adopting the plan were: American Hawaiian Steamship Company; Arrow Line; Dollar Steamship Line; California Eastern Steamship Company; Luckenbach Steamship Company; Munson McCormick Line; Panama Mail Steamship Company; Panama Pacific Line; Ocean Transport Company; Quaker Line; Trans-Marine Line; William Steamship Company; Weyerhaeuser."

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## AUSTRALIAN STEEL TO FILL HOME NEEDS

Co-operation of Railway Will Aid Factory Production

**SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Special Correspondence)**—The Hoskins family, which, under the title of Hoskins Limited, operates the iron works at Lithgow, in the Blue Mountains, at a distance of about 90 miles from Sydney by rail, is now carrying out its undertaking with the State Government to establish and maintain new steel works at Port Kembla, on the South Coast (a Pacific port) about 60 miles from Sydney.

The arrangement is one of more than usual interest. The company asked the state to construct a railway from Moss Vale, on the Southern Mountains, to Port Kembla, a distance of roughly, 60 miles, promising that if this were done it would establish a \$2,000,000 works at the port. The railway would be assisted to pay by the support accorded by the company, which would bring its iron ore and limestone flux from the mountains. It was eventually arranged that the Government would build the line. The railway will be useful in connection with farming and tourist business.

There is another steel works, at Newcastle—a great installation worked by the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, which made millions out of the silver-lead fields of Broken Hill. Yet another plant is contemplated there by Stewarts & Lloyd's (Australia) Limited, in conjunction with the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, to specially manufacture steel pipes and fittings. It is considered that when these works are operating all the steel needs of this island continent will be locally met.

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## THE HOME FORUM

Naples

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Day

Color and song and amber glow of eyes,  
The shining, eager smile, the flash of teeth,  
The houses rosy pink, the echoing cries,  
The painted wagons gay, the spray and wreath  
That wave above the patient horse's head;  
The drowsy monkey munching at his hay;  
A glimpse of winding road; the tiny bed  
Of vivid flowers in courtyards, just away  
From crowded, sun-parched streets. Then up the hill,  
Where green-blue water beckons to Capri,  
Bright, dancing rainbow Naples, throbbing still,  
Gay, shining world as far as eye can see.  
Beyond, Vesuvius, with blue, misty cloak,  
Tosses or high his crested plume of smoke.

Nights

Upon the terrace here, we feel the world  
Float by beneath us; like an airy dream,  
Vesuvius glows dull red, his sides empyred,  
With wreathed smoke. The city is aglow  
With taper lights; the freshness from the sea  
Blows in our faces; music far away,  
Dome tinkling on the breeze, sounds daintily,  
And carillon of church bells chiming gay;  
Here, as we view the world below, so far—  
A magic, elfin world before our sight,  
The silver sea below, the silver star  
Gleaming above in the enchanted night,  
The burdens that we seemed to bear so long,  
Drift lightly by, as yonder lulling song.

CHARLOTTE F. BARCOCK.

## The Will of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Too long have men done an injustice to God by associating evil with the divine will. In the face of clear Scriptural teaching on this subject, the mistaken notion has persisted that God's will provides for condemnation and suffering. Many conscientious persons have hesitated or refused to join in the sentence of the Lord's Prayer, "Thy will be done," fearing that they might thus become involved in something disagreeable and undesirable.

Scholastic theology has done much to help mankind in mental and physical thralldom by perpetuating false concepts of God. Many, strictly schooled in the doctrines of the church, have long believed that the heavenly Father, if He does not actually send afflictions upon His children, at least permits these trials for the development, as they believe, of their characters.

The message of Christian Science proclaims freedom from long-accepted erroneous concepts of God and man, and the understanding of this Science results in better health and more harmonious conditions for all who accept and apply it. Christian Science teaches, and enables one to demonstrate, that God is infinite Principle, unchanging Love, and that all men, as reality, are His children, whom He regards with the tenderest solicitude and affection. This being the case, could this benevolent Supreme Being include in His design for His children anything detrimental and destructive? Certainly not. And this, we find, is precisely what the Bible reveals concerning God and His relation to His creation.

Take, for example, Paul's words in the epistle to the Romans, "That ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." First, this will is declared to be "good"; which is reassuring. But Paul goes farther: he says, secondly, that it is "acceptable." A friend gives us a present and we say, "This is very acceptable; it is just what I wanted." Third, God's will is "perfect." What more could one desire? Plainly, then, there is nothing in the divine will to arouse apprehension and dread, but everything to encourage the most joyful expectancy. No, one should never hesitate, but instead should be eager to pray in the words of Jesus, "Not my will, but thine, be done."

## To Birds

Go if you will and must.  
Your round bright eyes  
Will look on many marvels  
Without surprise.

And you will rest in jungles  
And peer down craters  
And see slow ant-eaters  
And alligators.

Then you will come some morning  
To your old tree  
And set your old example  
Of domesticity.  
—ELIZABETH COLTHERTON, in *Voices*.

## Nature's Part in History

The mysterious ebb and flow of the Nile, bringing fertility with its widening waters; the vast, monotonous steppes of Russia; the soft skies, the clear air, the blue sea flashing about the coasts of Greece; the verdure, the misty heavens, the sea-girt isolation of England, have all left their distinct marks on the literatures of these various lands. Men have described nature as they saw it: Hesiod in Boeotia, Theocritus in Sicily, Wordsworth in England, and Emerson in America disclose the difference of their surroundings in their different attitudes towards nature and in the differences in phenomena and aspect which arrested their attention.

There has been a notable development of companionship between man and nature on the aesthetic and intellectual sides; each nation has had its own thoughts about its matter, and that thought has changed from age to age. . . . Greece, with its keen sense of beauty, caught as in a magic mirror the beautiful, changing aspects of sky and sea and olive-crowned hill. . . . Perseus was the first modern man to show any interest in nature. In England it is in Gray's letters that we come upon the first perception of the beauty of wild mountain scenery.

Aside from this varying influence of nature directly exerted upon literature, there is a more constant and pervasive power revealed in national occupations, habits, and temper of mind. . . . The Assyrian, on his rich, monotonous plain; the Egyptian beside his mysterious, fruitful river; the Greek under his serene sky and encircled by his sunny sea; the Northman on the borders of the arctic circle, and the Moor under semi-tropic suns—each of these differently conditioned races has reacted in character and achievement these varying physical conditions, and in the literature of each race these diverse external fortunes and internal traits are clearly revealed. . . .

Men do not get their faculties from nature, but to her they owe a large part of their training. Men make themselves masters of nature not by resisting but by conforming to her demands, and the tendency is toward a more complete adaptation. . . . The development of mental and moral aptitudes and characteristics in harmony with their surroundings; then the application of these qualities to social, political, religious, and artistic opportunities, and their gradual expression in institutions, habits, and history; this has been a great part of the history of every race—the part taken by nature. —HAMILTON WINSTON MARSH, in "Short Studies in Literature."

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## A Twelve Months Almanack

IT SEEMS that people have tastes in almanacs and calendars as they have in most things, and that there are even those who do not care for any at all. My friend the artist prefers the Kate Greenway Almanack because they keep her so filled with ideas for her charming drawings that her pencil is always in hand, a fitting state of affairs for an artist. My friend the Scriber prefers, as he should, those which the English publishers get out each year filled with extracts from their books, drawings by their illustrators and portraits of the authors the Scriber has to write about all year. The demure Peg Pegasus, who looks so much like Miss Emily Dickinson, prefers an almanac of her own making, which resolves itself into a very thick calendar when she has put into it every verse she thinks belongs there. My preference is for a seventeenth century gardening calendar, none other than M. Stevenson's "Twelve Months or A pleasant and profitable discourse of every action, whether of Labour or Recreation, proper to each particular Month," published in 1661. My affection for this book grows not out of any advice it might give me for gardening, for my city room boasts no garden. Rather does it grow out of my admiration for Stevenson's recital of the joys each month contains. His language is crisp and his billings on the little green boughs. The beasts of the wood look out into the plains. . . . Now the Muses try the Postmaster in the Pamphlets. Time is now gracious in Nature, and Nature in time. The Air is wholesome, and the earth pleasant, and the Sea not uncomfortable. The Trow begins to play in the Brooks, and the Salmon leaves the salt Sea, and in spite of Wind and Tide will sport it in the fresh Rivers. . . . The Nymphs of the Wood in consort with the Muses, sing as Ave to the Morning and a Vale to the Evening. The Lark sets the Morning Watch, and the Nightingale the evening. The beautiful Barges keep the streams of the sweet Rivers, like so many pleasant bowers; whilst the dappled Mackerel with the shade of a cloud is taken prisoner in the Ocean. The tall young Oak is out down for a May-pole, and the frolick Fry of the Town prevent the rising Sun, and with joy in their faces and boughs in their heads, they march before it to the place of Execution. . . . In June he takes us among the animals, not merely to the edge of the forest where we may watch them but in among them.

"Now is it June and the stately Hart is at large in the high Wood, while the Hare in a Furrow sits washing her face; the Leaves begin to whisper of the blessings of the Ay; the Lambs and the Rabbits run at Base in the sandy Warrens; and the Bull makes his walk like a master of the field, and the brood of Oxe bears the Garland of the Market; the Greyhound on the plain makes the fair Course, and the deep-mouth'd Hound makes the Musick of the Woods, and the Cuckoo is still in his note. Then comes a masterpiece of phrasing: 'The Trees are all in their rich array, but the poor silly Sheep is turn'd out of his Coat.'"

How plaintive is his song of July. . . . The Recreation and Country contentments more properly appertaining to this Month are Bathing and swimming in the coole and Christall rivers. . . . His chapter on the month of August makes harvesting a most jolly pastime, and a colorful one. "The ripened Fruits dangling down the Boughs shew the wealth and the bounty of the Earth; the ripe and the taber are now busily set at work, and the Lad and the Lass will have no lead in their heels; the new Wheat makes the Gossips Cake, and the Bride Cup is carried above the heads of the whole Parish. O tis the merry time wherein honest Neighbours make good cheer, and God is glorified in His blessings on the Earth."

So he sings on through September, October, "the little Tom-Titmouse makes his nest in a hollow tree, and the blackbird sets close in the bottom of a hedge for fear an ill wind should blow him no good"; November to December. Here in a final chapter he bustles through the month's activities. "The Ass that has been a year must now take a little Rest. The Oxe and the Cow, and the Horse and the Mare shall have their Christmas provant. Now Plumbers and Spies, Sugar and Honey square it among Pies and bread; and Gossip I drink to you; and how do you, and you are heartily welcome, I pray be merry, and I thank you. . . . Now Starchers and Laundresses have their hands full of work, and periwigs; and paintings will not be a little set by; strange Shuffs will be well sold, strange tales well told, strange things much sought, strange things much bought, and what else as falls out."

This, then is my almanack, this my calendar which tells me when the Hare and the Rabbits will skurry through the bushes, when February and Currans will hang and drop and when Sweets Williams and wild Pinkies, Columbine and Marigolds will shine out of "Sweetest grasses." More than this, it is my garden, for though it be a room admits of no space for garden it can most easily hold "The Twelve Months" and all that they hold. It is like the fount in "The Roman of the Rose."

"So every crystal facet here Reflects each detail sharp and clear Of all that in this garden lies: For whosoever casts his eyes Thereon, one-half the garden sees And if to turn, his fancy please The other half is then revealed. Nor are the smallest objects sealed Or darkly hid, but all appear Pourtrayed within those crystals clear."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
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## Where Peace Dwelleth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Peace dwelleth here.  
Here on the snow-tipped mountain side  
Peace dwelleth.

Down in the sunlit valley,  
Beside the shaded brook, Peace dwelleth evermore.

Peace dwelleth for a day?  
Peace dwelleth in the heart alway.  
Beside the quiet waters,  
Along the starlit lanes,  
Peace dwelleth.

Peace cometh to the questioning heart.  
On the wings of the morning,  
At eventide, Peace cometh.  
Peace dwelleth in the heart alway,  
Peace dwelleth here.

JESSIE OLIVE WARNER

## A River of Intimacy

Some time ago the writer was introduced to one of the loveliest of English streams. It is not at all a famous river. It finds no place on maps of ordinary scale. It is of no great commercial value. It is of no great length, say thirty miles or so, and when at last it enters the sea it does so not in its own name, for its waters have long before lost their identity in another and more important river. This thirty-mile long and shallow river passes through no city, hardly through a village. Nothing more than an occasional farmstead or cottage is found near its banks. It bears no traffic. It is short enough to allow one to walk a great part of its length in a day, yet its entire stretch is one varied loveliness.

He who introduced me to the river knew it as Thoreau knew the Concord. He lived almost on its banks, and knew its every mood. He knew every bend and turn in its course, knew what to expect round every corner, knew its fishes and its birds. He was intimate with the romance of the trout and the eel. He knew where kingfisher and dippers had nested. He knew the "tall talk" of waterfalls. He had closely watched the trees and flowers of the countryside for years, and was deeply intimate with their ways. He had a way with wild things. Somehow he could win their confidence as few others could. He told, for instance, of a thrush's nest in the garden, in a fir tree. The mother bird allowed him to stroke her on the nest.

It was a most inviting and likable stream. Some spots are places of return. One visit never suffices. Those who visit Iona, it is said, go back at least twice. This stream was a place of many returns. There are hours of manifold enriching by the banks of such a stream. One can trust with spring and autumn there, and there watch the pageant of summer. Spring flowers were there in undisturbed loveliness—often inaccessible where the river bank was cliff-like in formation. Here and there where the wood came down to the river side, the banks were carpeted with bluebells in their season.

One might walk there a whole afternoon and never see a single notice about trespassers. One could go for miles in ever yet wider solitude, in undisputed right of way. The river is not a part of our present neighborhood, yet it remains a priceless memory.

J. C. T.

Ob-Cobba-hummock, or the Squaw's Lookout. Named by Florence Aycock, "My Hill of the Crouching Lion Dog"

Guds Vilja

Översättning av den å denna sida på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i Kristlig Vetenskap

ALLT för länge hava mänskliga skapelsen varit i ett tillstånd till allt ont.

Den oriktiga föreställningen att Guds vilja inbegriper fördömmelse och lidande, har vidhållits, rakt i strid mot vad Skriften klart lär angående denna sak. Många samvetslösa personer hava tvekat eller rent av nekat att inställa i den del av Herrens bönen som lyder så: "Ske din vilja." Enligt de truktat att därigenom bliva invecklade i något som vore obehagligt och önskvärd.

Genom att förplanta falska begrepp om Gud har den skolastiska teologien bidragit till att hålla människosläktet i andlig och fysisk tråldom. Många, som strängt skolas i kyrkans läror, hava länge trott, att även om den himmelske Fadern icke direkt pålägger Sina barn lidanden, Han dock tillåter dessa prövningar för att, som de tro, deras karaktär må utvecklas!

Den Kristliga Vetenskapens budskap förkunnar befrielse från länge godkända, felaktiga begrepp om Gud och människans, och en förståelse av denna Vetenskap resulterar i bättre hälsa och mer harmoniska förhållanden för alla som antaga och tillämpa densamma. Den Kristliga Vetenskapen lär oss och ger oss förmågan att bevisa att Gud är oändlig Princip, oföränderlig Kärlek, och att alla människor i verkligheten äro Hans barn, vilka Han betraktar med den ömaste omsorg och kärlek. När så är fallet, skulle väl detta kärleksrika Högsta Väsen i Sin plan för Sina barn kunna inbegripa något som vore menligt och fördärvande? Helt visst icke. Och vi finna, att detta är just vad Bibeln uppenbarar angående Gud och Hans förhållande till Sin skapelse.

Tag till exempel Pauli ord i brevet till romarna: "Så att I kunna pröva vad som är denna guds, välbegagnade och fullkomliga Guds vilja" (enl. eng. bibelövers.). För det tredje förklaras denna vilja vara "guds", vilket inger tillförsäkt. Men Paulus går vidare; för det andra säger han, att den är "välbegagnad". När en vän ger oss en gåva säger vi: "Detta var mycket kärkommet (eng. använder här ordet "välbegagnad");" det är just vad jag önskar mig." För det tredje, Guds vilja är "fullkomlig". Vad skulle man mer kunna önska? Det är ju då uppenbart, att det ej finns något i den gudomliga viljan, som kan väcka förtroende hos oss, som kan väcka förtroende hos oss, som kan väcka förtroende hos oss.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Story-Book House

By MARGUERITE SCOTT TILL

Part I  
I AM called Barbara, and Jo is my brother. Jo and I have two cousins in England and their names are Betty and Oliver. I dare say you have heard of them. They have a lovely old garden and a woodpecker that lives up in a very old willow tree. And the garden has a beautiful green lawn that has been rolled since King Henry the Eighth's day. He was one of the English kings, you know, of long ago.

Daddy has often told us about Betty and Oliver, and we believe from something he let drop that we are going to meet them quite soon. Either they will come to America or we shall go to England.

We are just longing to go to England.

But I must tell you the great news.

This morning, just as we had finished breakfast, Daddy said, "Well, children, what would you two say if I told you that you were going to have a great surprise that you ever had in your lives?"

We begged him to tell us quickly what it was.

The Great News  
Then Daddy said, "It is about Red Gables."

Now Red Gables was a house, the most wonderful story-book house that had ever been built, and it was far, far away in England, quite near to where our cousins Betty and Oliver lived, on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean.

What could Daddy have to tell us about Red Gables that he had not already told us?

For we had heard about Red Gables and loved it ever since we were quite small, and that is a long time ago, for I am nearly seven and Jo is just eight. And we know as well as Daddy does, that Red Gables has been the ancestral home of the English part of our family, the De Waldens, for hundreds of years, ever since the fifteenth century, in fact, and it stands in one of the most beautiful spots in England, quite close to a little Old-World village called "Sunny Street," in the County of Surrey.

The villagers in Sunny Street have always called Red Gables "Story-Book House," because the windows seem to sing: "I have a story to tell! I have a story to tell!"

The whole place looks as though it were full of stories, nestling as it does in the heart of the Surrey hills, and in the summer-time all the surrounding orchards keep on smiling at you with their masses of pink and white blossoms; and the delphiniums and hollyhocks in the herbaceous borders nod their heads, and say "How do you do?" to each other, and the roses in the rose garden look pinker and redder than any other roses in the world.

Daddy has told us so much about

It all that we feel we know every stick and corner as well as he does. "What would you say if I told you that Story-Book House was coming all the way over to America?" Daddy looked at us queerly. "You appear to think," he said, "that I am speaking of the impossible, but it is a fact that houses have been brought over to America from time to time from distant countries." We just couldn't say anything. We were almost too astonished to breathe.

"Tick tock! Tick tock! Tick tock!" said the clock. It sounded just as though it were nearly bursting to tell us something.

"How is Red Gables going to come, and who is going to bring it?" said Jo at last.

A Message From Red Gables  
Daddy took a paper out of his breast-pocket. It was a radiogram.

"You can read it," he said, and he handed it to Jo and me. We bent over Daddy's shoulder and we spelt out the words: "Passing Newfoundland Banks. All is well. Red Gables."

Jo and I looked at one another in amazement. "How could a house send a radiogram?"

Mummy was smiling at us over her needlework, and I think she thought that we had heard almost more than we could altogether take in, for she whispered something to Daddy.

"Oh!" said Daddy, laughing very much. "Mummy says I am to tell you that Red Gables was demolished months and months ago, and every bit of it was taken down and numbered, and all the numbered pieces are being shipped over to the United States, stick by stick, and stone by stone."

"And the Captain of the freight ship Novisian, the ship that is bringing Story-Book House to America, sent us the radiogram, and signed it 'Red Gables,'" said Mummy, "because he wanted to show up that all the sticks and stones, and tiles of Story-Book House were perfectly safe."

"And Newfoundland is an island in the Atlantic Ocean," said Daddy. "And there are banks there where it is usually foggy."

Jo and I had nothing more to say, so we sat right down on the floor where we stood, and we could only wonder what was coming next.

"Dear me, children, can't you speak? One would think you had lost your tongues."

The Secret Room  
"Oh Daddy!" I gasped. I was trembling with excitement, for one thought was uppermost in my mind. "Will the secret room be there, where Bonny Prince Charlie lay hidden?"

We had often heard about Bonny Prince Charlie, the poor Prince who had such a hard time because some people did not want him to be king. He had always been a great favorite of mine.

"Everything will be there," said Daddy.

Concord, New Hampshire  
I like the Mail Bag very much. I give the Sunset Stories to a girl who goes to my school. I have her the Children's Page too. I have the book called "The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog."

I send it to the children in my room at school. I have a nice black kitten. I named him Teddy. I am 10 years old.  
Norman Charles M.

Jacksonville, Ill.  
My grandmother takes the Monitor, and my sister Becky and I go over and she reads the Children's Page to us. We like Mummy-Mandy, Snubs, and "Wee Tule of a Great Land."

We also read every letter in the Mail Bag.

I should like to correspond with someone my own age in a foreign country.  
Jeanne R.

The following would also be glad to receive letters:  
Madeleine (10) of Cross Lake, Minnesota.  
Ruth H. (7) of Chicago, Ill.  
Betty June H. of Wichita, Kansas.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



This afternoon I decided to have some fun barking at the Boss while he shoveled snow off the walks.

But it wasn't as easy as I thought it would be. He kept me busy dodging the snow.



Suddenly I thought of a fine idea—I'll get behind him, said I to myself. I won't have to dodge any snow there because he'll not care to throw it on the walk again.

Well, I got along in great style for about five minutes and then he surprised me by dumping a big shovel full of snow over his shoulder and it landed right smack on top of me!



After which I decided to stay in front of him and do less barking and more dodging.

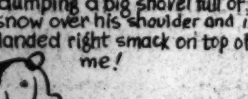
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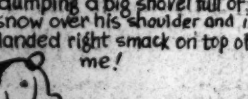
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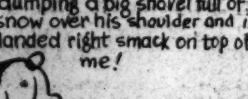
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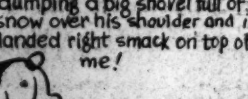
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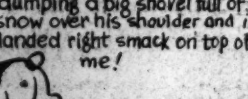
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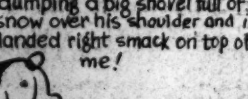
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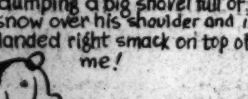
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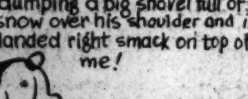
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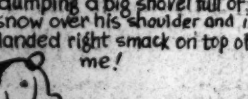
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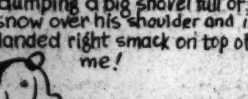
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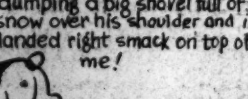
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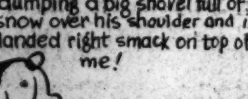
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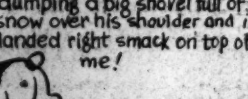
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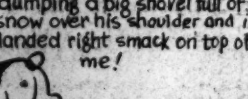
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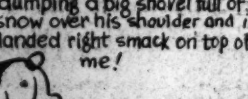
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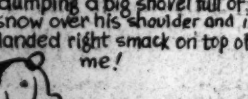
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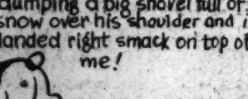
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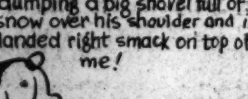
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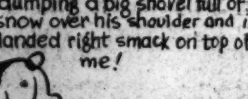
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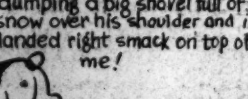
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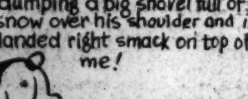
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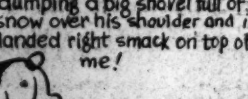
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FOUNDED 1898















SINGLE WAVE  
CHAIN CONTROL  
WORKED OUTIowa Engineer Claims to  
Have Solution of New  
Problem

In view of the discussion on simultaneous radioing by chain stations on the same wavelength, which took place at the recent convention of the National Association of Broadcasters in New York, the following paper is quite timely. As pointed out at that time, however, the value of this method will not be apparent until the same group of stations carry the same chain program throughout the day.

Carl Menner, radio engineer of WBUI, the radio station of the University of Iowa at Iowa City, has invented a system of synchronized frequency control, which, he believes, will make radioing of chain programs on the same wavelength a relatively simple matter. Mr. Menner's application for letters patent is now on file at the patent office.

At the present stage of the chain radioing, the listener-in may pick up the master station's program from any one of a long list of subscribing stations. He does not, however, find them operating on the same wavelength, an arrangement which seems to commend itself for apparent reasons.

The technical obstacles to the use of identical frequencies in a radio chain have previously been overcome. At first glance it would appear to be a simple matter to regulate a chain of stations to the same wavelength. There are, however, so many uncontrollable factors involved in the independent tuning of a chain of stations, that it has been found impossible to attain perfect synchronism.

When an attempt is made to tune a number of stations independently to the same frequency, the variations which inevitably creep in between the frequencies of the different units of the chain are not large; but they are within the band of audio frequency and resultants are produced which give rise to disagreeable whistling sounds in the receiver. For this reason, chain radioing at a common frequency has heretofore never been achieved.

The accompanying diagram gives a general outline of the Menner system. The layout of only one chain station is shown, the arrangement at all subscribing stations being identical. As is well known, the master station's program is transmitted by the chain members over the long distance telephone lines. The line in the drawing marked "Telephone Lines" stands for the equipment used by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in carrying the program to the subscribing stations. It represents lines, electron tube telephone repeaters, switchboards, etc.

The circle at the master station marked "Frequency Control" represents a device to generate a control frequency which is sent out to all chain stations simultaneously. This frequency may be at any desired rate up to about 30,000 cycles, which is the maximum used in long distance wire communication.

If the rate fixed is above audio frequency, it would be possible to use the same long distance wire circuit for transmitting both the program itself and the control frequency desired could be produced by the master station. It is the control frequency, being sent out to all the chain stations at once, which is the key idea of the Menner plan.

Upon striking a chain station, the control frequency passes through a filter, through amplification, and to a harmonic generator.

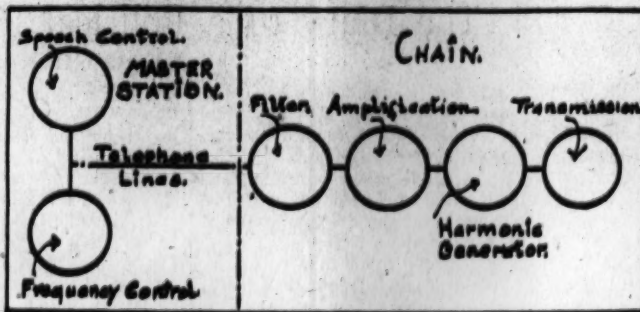
Assuming that the control frequency were 10,000 cycles and that the harmonic generator were generating at the tenth harmonic, the frequency passing to all transmitters in the chain would be 100,000 cycles. It is at once evident that any frequency desired could be produced for transmission by variation in the original control frequency and in the harmonic employed.

By the method described, Mr. Menner achieves perfect synchronism of the frequency transmitted by every member of a chain; for it is apparent that any variation in the control frequency itself would affect all stations alike and synchronism would still be maintained.

It is possible that the control frequency in passing through numerous electron tube telephone repeaters might suffer a shift in phase before reaching all stations. In that event a phase shifter would have to be added to each chain station equipment, a piece of apparatus not represented in the drawing.

The advantages which would arise from the operation of such a system are at once manifest. On occasions when a large number of stations were radioing the same program, their regular wavelengths could be assigned to non-participating stations. These stations could well be the ones whose wavelengths were the closest to the employed in the chain, thus giving the chain a band which would have an appreciable amount of free ether on either side of it, which would serve to reduce interference.

## Synchronized Control Plan



Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 33

Evening Features  
FOR TUESDAY, JAN. 25

## NORTHERN STANDARD TIME

WGBH, Portland, Me. (545 Meters)

8 p. m.—WGBH, "Vikings," 8:30—Studio program.

WREI, Boston, Mass. (545 Meters)

8 p. m.—WREI, "Vikings," 8:30—Radio Hour.

WTOG, Worcester, Mass. (545 Meters)

8:30 to 10:30 p. m.—Program from WREI.

WTOG, Hartford, Conn. (415 Meters)

8 p. m.—Glee Club concert, 8—Concert program, 10—Dance program.

WMAK, New York City (435 Meters)

8 p. m.—Theater program, 8:30—Concert, 10—WMAK, "Vikings," 10:30—Gospel Melody, 11:30—"Whisper," 12—Organ recital, 12:30—Dance program.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (415 Meters)

8 p. m.—WGB, "Vikings," 8:30—Courtship program, 9—WGB, radio hour and dance orchestra.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (555 Meters)

8 p. m.—WGB, radio hour, 10—Harmony Twins, 10:30—WGB, dance program.

WJAZ, New York City (435 Meters)

8 p. m.—The "Vikings," 8:30—Jolly Bucky Bakers, 9—Radio hour, 10:30 to 12—Dance program.

WJZ, New York City (435 Meters)

8 p. m.—Grand opera, 8:30—"Spark," 9—Walter Preston, baritone, with orchestra, 10—Keynote, Duane Don Amadio, 10:30—Dance program.

WVJ, Detroit, Mich. (545 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert from WREI.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (505 Meters)

8 p. m.—WREI, "Vikings," 8:30—Radio recital, 9—Radio hour, 10:30—Jolly Bucky Bakers, 11—Radio hour, 12—Dance program.

WVBC, Cincinnati, O. (555 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dance program, 11—Hawaiian music, 11:30—Dave Brinkmiller, pianist.

WDBK, Pittsburgh, Pa. (555 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert, 11:30—Concert from theater.

WCAE, Cincinnati, Pa. (461 Meters)

8 p. m.—WREI, "Vikings," 8:30—Radio recital, 9—Radio hour, 10:30—Jolly Bucky Bakers, 11—Radio hour, 12—Dance program.

WBAE, Baltimore, Md. (545 Meters)

8 p. m.—Trio and soloist, 9—Jubilee Singers, 9:30—Violin-piano recital, 10—National Band of Baltimore, 11—Dance program.

WAC, Washington, D. C. (465 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—WREI, "Jolly Bucky Bakers," 9—Radio Hour, 10:30—Dance program.

WCCO, Minneapolis, Minn. (415 Meters)

8 p. m.—Radio hour, 10:30—WCCO, "Vikings," 11:30—Radio hour, 12—Dance program.

WVBC, Cincinnati, O. (555 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert, 11:30—Concert from theater.

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AUSTRALIA TO  
START RESEARCHMelbourne University Gets  
Fund From Radiocaster

MELBOURNE, Australia.—Wireless research is the latest activity to be embraced by Melbourne University, and it has become possible through the enterprise of the Broadcasting Company of Australia Pty., Ltd., operators of the Melbourne Station S.O. The company offered the university \$500 (\$2500) a year for three years to take up this work, and the offer was accepted, a condition being that although the result of the investigations to be made would be made available to the radiocaster company in the first instance, the university authorities should otherwise be free to use them. Another stipulation was that the problems chosen for investigation should be such as were likely to lead to original natural scientific results.

This is the first attempt made in Australia to conduct an extended and original series of researches into wireless problems. The results obtained are likely to be of very great importance because the subject of investigation has been one of the matters which have been causing much trouble to radio listeners in Australia, particularly in the country districts. The research work will be conducted by the faculty of natural science, and the man selected will be engaged solely on that work for the period covered by the subsidy. It is likely to be about a year before any definite results are announced.

Work will be begun on lines already adopted for similar work overseas, and the experiments will be designed with special regard to the modified theory which postulates the existence of a reflecting layer above the surface of the earth. One of the first works to be completed will be to ascertain whether general results obtainable in Australia are similar to those obtained in other countries. If it is found that any exceptional circumstances exist here, these will be the subject for later study. From the verification of general results the work will proceed to measure the height above the earth of the reflecting layer, with special observations on diurnal and seasonal variations in height.

After the ground covered in other countries has been checked, a series of original experiments will be begun. Observations are to be confined practically to radiocaster wavelengths as the signals from the various stations afford a splendid medium on which to make them.

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## General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

## REAL ESTATE

RAPID development in Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, railroad extensions, good crops, new deep water harbor, make irrigated or dry citrus fruit and garden truck lands desirable for home ownership or investment. Hand cropped 12 months of year; climate conditions ideal; soil white value are reasonable. J. H. PRATT, Houston, Texas.

## ROOMS TO LET

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

The League of Nations has now committed itself by a resolution passed by the Assembly last September to consider various aspects of the problem of alcohol. Hence temperance agencies in Europe are busy preparing the necessary data so that the delegates shall be in possession of as many facts as possible when the subject comes up for consideration again at the next meeting of the Assembly.

### The League and Alcohol

The resolution of last September was due to the joint work of Sweden, Finland and Poland. These three states collectively brought forward a memorandum in which they pointed out that several of the League humanitarian committees had come to the conclusion that "an interdependence existed" between alcoholism and the protection of women and children. They also alluded to the question of smuggling, to "the conflicts between alcohol exporting states and states with advanced alcohol legislation," and to the question of liquor in mandated territories. In conclusion, the three signatories requested "that the Assembly should decide to include in the program of work of the League of Nations the question of alcoholism and should ask the Council to take measures to this effect."

The question of alcohol in mandated territories is one which had already been receiving the attention of the League's Mandates Commission, this commission having registered certain complaints with regard to the import and consumption of liquor in these areas, as well as to the lack of clearly defined terms and of uniform methods in this respect. The Mandates Commission's interest in the subject hinges on a phrase in Article 22 of the League Covenant, whereby the mandatory power is told that it "must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to . . . the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic."

When the terms of the actual mandates granted under Article 22 came to be drawn up, this very definite prohibition was modified. In the Class B mandates which were granted in respect of Central Africa, the phraseology becomes, "shall suppress all forms of the slave trade . . . shall exercise a strict control over the traffic in arms and ammunition, and the sale of spirituous liquors." Only in the Class C mandates—Southwest Africa and the South Pacific group—is it stated that "the supply of intoxicating spirits and beverages to the natives shall be prohibited."

It is to be noted, however, that in Southwest Africa, a "C" mandated area where the supply of intoxicants to natives is consequently supposed to be prohibited, there is not only a big importation of such liquors, but a considerable amount is also manufactured locally.

At a meeting of the International Federation for the Protection of Native Races Against Alcoholism, held at Lausanne in 1921, it was decided to press for total prohibition of alcohol in mandated areas in accordance with the League Covenant, as well as for the substitution of the term, "distilled liquors," for "trade spirits," and these points are to be strongly urged on the League Assembly when it discusses the matter next September. The objection to the term, "trade spirits," is that, as no one knows what it means, it is consequently easy to evade the law.

It is noted in Europe that the United States has more than an academic interest in the discussion which is to take place on this subject, as well as in the smuggling aspect of the alcohol problem. It is true that it is not a member of the League, but its own dry legislation implies an interest in any anti-alcoholic activities. Furthermore, the United States has entered (or is likely in due course to enter) into separate treaties with each of the mandatory powers in respect of each individual mandated area. In spite of America's prohibition stand, the treaties signed with Great Britain in respect of the latter's mandates for the Cameroons, Tanganyika and Togoland did not reflect the terms of Article 22 of the Covenant, but reiterated in identical terms the phraseology of the mandates, namely, that the mandatory power "shall exercise a strict control . . . over the sale of spirituous liquors."

Strangely enough, the result of the United States' action in this respect has in one way been to make it more difficult for any change to be introduced in these areas, for the terms of the mandate cannot be varied "unless such modification shall have been assented to by the United States." On the other hand, the United States, by virtue of these treaties, has an undoubted right to interest itself in the mandated areas, and temperance advocates in Europe therefore hope that this right will receive practical expression when the subject of alcohol comes before the League next September.

The seven years which have elapsed since the passage by the United States Congress of the Transportation Act of 1920, in which amendments were made to existing statutes, authorizing railway consolidations, have not been fruitful of the results anticipated. The reason is not far to seek, as railroad managers are aware that, regardless of the opinions of economists and enthusiasts to the contrary, making large companies larger does not necessarily reduce the costs of doing business. Indeed, in the case of railroads, the establishment of super-routes is likely to increase, rather than reduce, the overhead costs.

Wages, supplies, taxes and interest on the investment constitute the greater part of the cost of operating railroads. None of these would be in the slightest affected by the merging of two or more railroads. While those who have favored the bringing together of various roads into a small group of strong carriers declare,

in support of their contention, that freight may thus be dispatched by shorter routes, that a greater standardization of equipment may be attained, that a partial elimination of competitive switching at large city terminals can be achieved, and the cost of maintaining "off-line" soliciting offices be reduced, it is a fact that none of these items include the major expenses of operation. Indeed, if all of the economies thus mentioned were brought about, the effect on the operating ratio of the railways as a whole would be small.

The legislation permitting consolidations states explicitly that permission to merge shall be granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission if it "finds that the public interest will be promoted" thereby. The principal public interest in rail mergers may be said, in general, to be centered in lower rates and satisfactory service. Inasmuch as the railroads, as at present constituted, are providing an efficient public service, the sole remaining public interest to be promoted lies in reduced charges.

In the several consolidations which have been proposed—notably the Van Sweringen's Nickel Plate combination; the ambitious Lorain project in the Southwest; and the more recently promulgated consolidation of the Hill roads in the Northwest—one may search the published opinions of interested parties diligently without finding any definite forecasts that rates will be materially reduced. Indeed, on this point, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission last year, Joseph B. Eastman, told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee that the prospects of lower rates in rail mergers had been greatly exaggerated by the public, adding: "The country ought not to be led into the belief that great consolidations of railroad properties involve any probability that the general level of freight rates may thereby be substantially reduced." Although the backers of the present mergers have carefully refrained from forecasting lower charges as a result of the combinations, public opinion apparently has been led to believe that in consolidations lies a promise of reduced rates.

Aside from the effect of such mergers on public service and costs for transportation, the situation of the less prosperous roads in sections where mergers are proposed must be considered. Likewise, the position of the short lines cannot be overlooked. Inasmuch as the latter are not generally in a prosperous situation, they have been "left out in the cold" in the plans of great companies to merge. L. F. Loree, in fact, when urging his southwestern railroad system, quite frankly stated that many of these short lines should be scrapped anyway, although it is well known that a number of them serve a useful function for the patrons living along their lines.

It has been said that it is in the terminals that the greatest chance for railroad economies lie. The unification of such parts of the properties as would effect this, without merging entire rail systems, not only is permissible, but may be required by the Commerce Commission, if it decides that such a step would be in the public interest. In view of the warnings against the establishment of large railroads (in which personal ambition on the part of manipulators may play a large part) issued by eminent authorities, there is reason carefully to consider the consolidations now proposed. It is easier to avoid difficulties oftentimes than to undo what has been definitely done.

Largely, no doubt, because of the discussions which have taken place in New York over the

### The Jury and the Baumes Law

relative merits of the Baumes Law, so called, under which mandatory direction is given to trial judges to impose a life sentence in every case where a person stands convicted for the fourth time of an offense punishable by imprisonment in a state penitentiary, similar legislation has been proposed elsewhere. In Massachusetts such a bill has been introduced at the request of the prosecuting attorney of Middlesex County, which lies beyond the Charles River north of Boston and includes the city of Cambridge. The passage of this measure is opposed by the newly installed Attorney-General, his immediate predecessor in office.

The purpose of the law, as it is conceived to be by those instrumental in its passage by the New York Legislature, is to discourage habitual offenders who have served sentences from continually defying the law. The theory of the act, defined by the commission which sponsored it after a survey of conditions in New York prisons, is that those who stand convicted for the fourth time are presumed not to be responsive to the so-called reformatory efforts which the prisons provide, and hence they then should be regarded as confirmed criminals who have forfeited their right ever again to mingle with society.

But, as has been previously indicated, some of the judges who have been called upon to pass sentences in obedience to this mandatory direction of the statute have demurred, claiming that the act robs them of their discretionary power and pretends to make of them merely the ministerial officers of the Legislature. One trial judge, apparently facing the necessity of carrying out the plain direction of the law, it having been made to appear that a person sentenced to a shorter term was liable to the heavier penalty because his offense was the fourth of which he had been convicted, is reported to have resorted to the subterfuge of submitting the question of this liability to a jury impaneled to determine whether or not the prisoner had in fact served all or parts of three previous sentences.

As might have been expected, the jury, acting upon the theory of reasonable doubt and giving the prisoner the benefit thereof, found that the fact had not been clearly established that the prisoner was a fourth offender. Upon the strength of this verdict the court decided that the previous sentence imposed by it should stand. In view of this it would be interesting to know if the learned trial judge has at any time entertained the slightest doubt, not to say a reasonable doubt, as to the actual status of the prisoner in respect to his previous record in prison. The fact, it would seem, should be the easiest possible one to establish from prison records. In this particular case, it appears, witnesses testified

that he had been seen at three different periods in the yards of state prisons, but they disclaimed actual knowledge as to his status.

The presumption of a lack of sympathy with the law could not possibly be raised in a case where a trial judge had not expressed a desire to evade the responsibility which the law seeks to impose. But in any event the evasion of that responsibility should not, it is believed, be predicated upon a state of facts which raises a questionable doubt in the thoughts of the public. The question of fact submitted to the jury in the New York case is hardly an issuable one. The prison records should be the best evidence, supplying convincing prima facie proof which should not be offset by the testimony of even a multitude of witnesses called to state that they had no actual knowledge of the facts.

The opening, on January 15, of the bids for the operation of the transcontinental air mail service by private contractors was an occasion fitting to the launching of aviation upon a year for which the highest hopes are entertained. Like all young industries, aeronautics has had its momentary booms and temporary lulls, and as a result of these up-and-down periods the industry is emerging as an organization built up, not upon the artificial stimulus of war, but upon the firm foundation of sound judgment which comes only from an effort to provide a real service for the welfare of mankind upon an economic basis.

The year 1926 brought forth the first signs of the prosperity ahead, serving, as it were, as a preparation period. Congress took its first serious steps in recognizing the importance of aviation development to the Nation. Consideration was given to adequate air defense, a subject of justifiable significance, and, what is of far greater import, Washington, in creating the aeronautics branch in the Department of Commerce, opened the way to the development of commercial aviation along sound financial lines.

Undue optimism is merely misleading. It took many years for the gigantic railroad system of the United States to reach its present state. The automobile has not sprung into universal popularity in a night. And so aviation, with due respect for the experiences of its forerunners in mechanical civilization, should only be expected to make normal progressive development. Resultant upon the abnormal growth of the war period, aeronautics has lent itself to the stretch of the imagination and its enthusiasts have frequently permitted their thoughts to run wild on its immediate possibilities. There is, however, real reason for expectancy in the coming year, for the past few months have seen the entry into the aviation field of some of the most stable financial and transportation authorities in the United States—individuals whose sole object it is to make commercial aviation an economic success. It is the several organizations which have this sound business foundation that are now bidding for the contracts to operate, in sections, the New York-San Francisco air mail service.

Under the competitive stimulus of private operation, this service, together with the sixteen other contract air mail routes in the country, will, with little doubt, grow into one of the mainstays of American business, just as the railroad system is today. Yet these air services cannot pay their way on the carriage of mail alone. Postmaster-General New, together with some of the Nation's leading transportation authorities, has expressed this belief on numerous occasions, and there is every indication of regular passenger service by air being available upon an established basis during the coming twelve months.

The slow growth of commercial aviation in the United States has frequently been deplored. Activities of the past few months, however, have indicated that America is rapidly coming to the fore in the civil employment of aircraft, and there is little doubt that the present year will see the inauguration on a large scale of genuine commercial aviation, living upon its own earnings and providing a safe, sound and reliable service to the Nation's business and social welfare.

## Editorial Notes

Eighty-five years is a comfortable measure of service, and the Cleveland Plain Dealer is justified in feeling a certain degree of pride in having completed that length of time "as the fearless advocate of truth, of liberty in faith, liberty in government, liberty in trade." It is recorded that the greatest single incident in the story of these years was the purchase of the Cleveland Herald in 1885 and the emergence of the Plain Dealer as a morning paper. Its first number expressed the wish to "succeed to the Herald's place in the esteem and affections of its readers," and it promised "to endeavor to do so by pursuing the same course of fairness, candor, and honest regard for the public interests, as it understands them, that won for the Herald the esteem of its friends and the respect of its opponents." Thus it typified at that time the new journalistic ideals that were transforming the American press. And today the Plain Dealer is still recognized as a daily publication filling a place in the first rank of newspapers.

A young Canadian recently won a swimming contest and \$25,000 under severe handicaps, and at once said he would do nothing about spending the money until he had talked with his mother. He was a Mother's boy, he said, and proud of it. One thing he would do: make all the money he could at once and then resume his schooling. The donor of the \$25,000 prize, a large manufacturer, has taken an interest in the young man and is advising him about his financial affairs. Prior to the contest this young man had signed a contract with a manager guaranteeing 40 per cent of all his earnings. This manager, another Canadian, by the way, now says he will lay no claim to the prize money, leaving that intact for the winner of it. Sir Edward Kemp, wartime Minister of Militia for Canada, has contributed \$5000 as a base for a fund to build a home for the young man and his mother. This is a mere recital of events to stress a wholesomeness in sports that is refreshing.

### Aviation in America in 1927

## The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT IN PRETORIA

PERHAPS the most striking change which has come over South Africa since the Union of 1909 has been the political predominance of the North over the South. In the old days Cape Colony was the nursery of the principal leaders. Cecil Rhodes, Jan Hofmeyr, Merriman, Jameson, W. P. Schreiner and so on among the politicians; De Villiers, Rose Innes, and the Solomons among the lawyers, were all of Cape Colony training. Today, though the Cape Bar is still strong upon the bench, because judges remain in harness so much longer than most, the North is the real power.

The old leaders of Cape Colony seem to have sensed the danger. "Onze Jan" Hofmeyr was a very doubtful supporter of Union, while the Cape Colony Parliament under the leadership of Merriman and Sauer did their best to amend the draft constitution in Cape Colony's favor and only accepted it as a lesser evil than rejection. And from the Cape Colony point of view they were right. In politics it is Pretoria and Bloemfontein as in economics it is Johannesburg, rather than Cape Town, which nowadays call the tune.

The capitals of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State have developed even more rapidly in the last twenty years than Cape Town itself. Pretoria in particular, with the magnificent Union Buildings designed by Sir Herbert Baker and its roads and avenues lined with jacaranda trees planted by an enterprising municipality, is fast becoming one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

The predominance of the North since the Union may account for the course which politics has followed in the last fifteen years. In an earlier article I said that the Act of Union was passed on a wave of enthusiasm for racial co-operation and for wiping out the recriminations of the past, but that later events had somewhat belied these rosy expectations.

After the Union had come into force racialism began to raise its head once more. What happened was this: General Botha; then easily the outstanding political figure in South Africa, had been urged to form a national ministry of both races and all parties with which to start the Union. He refused, an action which the light of after events showed was justified, and formed his ministry mainly out of the Dutch parties in the four old colonies. But though he refused a coalition ministry he pursued a policy of reconciliation between the two white races, and of co-operation with Great Britain.

There seems to be little doubt that he went too fast for some of his old supporters. General Botha and General Smuts had been working with British colleagues for many years. They had been to London and had come to understand something of the complexities of the outside world. They realized that the vast and looming native problem could only be solved as a result of agreement and co-operation between British and Dutch on a just and far-sighted policy. The Cape Colonists, too, had been accustomed to the British connection for more than a hundred years.

But the old Dutch farmers of the backveld and the more ardent racial representatives of the old republics, many of whom had fought for the independence of their countries for three long years, could not forget so easily. They were not prepared to accept membership of the British Empire on the lines of the Act of Union as a final solution of South Africa's destiny and they felt strongly the prior claim of the British to dominate the land.

Very likely they did not understand that the old dominance of South Africa by Great Britain had been ended by the Act of Union, while the new concept of a commonwealth of equal nations, now familiar to all, was to them an unmeaning term.

First, General Hertzog, partly as a result of pressure from Natal, the most British section of the Union, was dropped out of the Cabinet on account of the secessionist character of his speeches. He set to work to form the Nationalist Party on the basis that the Dutch and British sections of the people must be kept distinct and that it would work for the eventual separation of South Africa from the Empire by constitutional means.

The Boer rebellion on the outbreak of the World War, put down promptly and firmly by General Botha, only served to drive many of those who felt most keenly concerning the racial question in Cape Colony, as well as

in the North, into its ranks, as did the growing identification of the Botha-Smuts Government with British policy in Europe and elsewhere.

Then, soon after the war, came the passing on of General Botha and the break-up of the Botha-Smuts partnership which had been the real strength of the Government ever since the Union. General Smuts found himself unable to maintain a government with the old South African Party alone, and effected a fusion with the Unionist or British Party.

This gave him a safe majority for a time, but drove still more of his Dutch followers over to the Nationalists. Finally, the Nationalists made a "pact" with the Labor Party on the basis that they would make no effort to bring about secession during the ensuing Parliament, and at the elections of 1924 General Hertzog and his Nationalist colleagues came into power.

Since that date political strife has run fairly high. On the one hand the Nationalists have been accused of endangering the economic future of the country by pandering to the demands of their Socialist allies, especially by artificially heightening wages and by taking on expensive "poor white" labor on the railways in place of inexpensive native labor. On the other hand, they have been accused of preparing the way for secession by removing as many emblems of the British connection as possible and by insisting to an excessive extent on the bilingual provisions of the Constitution, both in education and for the public service.

The controversy came to a head over the notorious Flag Bill. South Africa, like Canada, Australia, or New Zealand, naturally wants a distinctive flag of its own. The normal course would seem to be to combine the emblems which represent the historic associations of both races. The South African Party proposed that the South African flag should be the old Transvaal Vierkleur with the Union Jack in the top corner, on the model of the Australian flag.

But the extremist sections of the Nationalist Party would not agree. The old bitterness of the war era surged to the top, and General Hertzog and Dr. Malan declared that the Vierkleur had been buried at the end of the Boer War, that the Union Jack was the flag of hated oppression, and that the new South African flag must contain neither.

This declaration produced a tremendous stir among the British section. It was taken as proving the intention of the Nationalists to secede from the British Empire, and General Hertzog went off to attend the Imperial Conference with racial feeling higher than it had been since the first elections after the Boer War.

Then came the announcement of the conclusions of the Imperial Conference in the middle of November and General Hertzog's declaration that he was perfectly satisfied with South Africa's new status within the British Commonwealth of Nations. This declaration was followed by similar statements by the other leaders of the Nationalist Party that the secession issue was a past issue because South Africa now had that "sovereign independence" within the Commonwealth which they had always sought.

The effect of the acceptance by the Nationalist Party of membership in the British Commonwealth and of the abandonment of the policy of secession is likely to have far-reaching effects on the political alignment of parties in South Africa, for the issue which originally caused the split between General Botha and General Smuts now disappears. There does not seem to be much difference between the "status" of South Africa today and that which was accepted by General Botha and General Smuts after the Great War.

But whatever the difference may be, it seems clear that the settlement of the relations between South Africa and Great Britain, which was not fully effected by the Act of Union, is now complete, and, what is perhaps more important, is now understood by all. That is a great advance. For the reconciliation between British and Dutch in South Africa, the necessary condition of the growth of a true and vigorous South African nationality, and of a sound treatment of the native problem, is only possible on the basis of the agreeing about their relations with the other nations of the British world. What will happen about the Flag Bill remains to be seen.

## The Week in Geneva

GENEVA

ARE the Swiss, like the Scots, becoming more and more a lowland people; that is to say, are they leaving the mountain villages for an easier and more profitable existence in the valleys and plains? The highlanders of Scotland were often evicted to make room for deer forests. But no one wants to turn the Swiss out from their mountain valleys. In an interesting discussion which took place on this question at a gathering of the new Helvetia Club at Zurich, various reasons were given for the desertion of the Swiss highlands. It was said to be due to the decline of forestry owing to the importation of cheaper wood from abroad, to the difficulty of applying modern methods of agriculture to the steep fields around the mountain villages, and to the decay of the wood carving industry, owing to the competition of machine-made toys, while Frau Glattli suggested that young people could not stand the dullness of the life. She said that the hold of Calvinism was still so strong in some of the mountain districts that the girls were forbidden to associate at all intimately with the boys, or to take part in winter sports with them. It was not surprising, therefore, that the young people should seize the first opportunity of escape by accepting positions in the hotels, and thence finding their way to the towns.

Since the hardy character of the Swiss people comes from their struggle with nature in the mountain villages, it is not surprising that the Swiss professors who gathered in the Helvetia Club at Zurich should have deplored the good old times when the young men and maidens were content with the music of the cowbells in the upland pastures. Can anything be done to keep them there? What the peasants need is occupation in the long winter evenings which would add something to their earnings. In some districts they have taken to the plaiting of straw hats for export to America. But the Japanese have come into this market and sent 50,000 dozen straw hats to the United States last year at a cheaper price than the Swiss could make them. So the villagers are turning to the weaving of wool and hemp, to the making of boots, baskets and purses, while there is talk of reviving the carpet industry, which a hundred years ago flourished in the Bernese Oberland. The winter sports, of course, afford opportunities of employment to the young people in many of the mountain villages, but they have also the effect of increasing the restlessness among the younger generation, who are brought into contact with a world of new ideas and find it difficult to accommodate themselves to the monotonous work of the fields when spring and summer come.

There is an excellent society for the protection of birds in Switzerland which has its headquarters at Berne, and the Swiss have an enviable reputation for their kindness to birds. It is not always easy to persuade the peasants that birds, with few exceptions, are their friends, and that if they occasionally take toll of fruit, the caterpillars and grubs which they eat would take still more. Fortunately, an experience in the Frickthal, a valley famous for its cherry orchards, has at least converted the peasants there to the wisdom of protecting the birds. The cherry trees

suffered heavily from the cold winds in spring and early summer, and then came a plague of grubs which destroyed the rest of the blossom. There was one district, however, in the valley in which the trees flourished and bore plenty of fruit, and it was in this district that the birds had received special protection and encouragement for some years past. The townsmen in particular played their part so well in eating the grubs that the fashion of putting up nesting boxes for them is spreading to other fruit-growing districts.

Giuseppe Motta has again been elected President of the Swiss Confederation. He thus holds the office for the third time, and no man has done more to justify the choice of his compatriots. Mr. Motta also had the honor of being elected President of the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1924, and played an important part on the commission which examined the problem of the reconstruction of the League Council. Mr. Motta has therefore become a European figure, and it is indeed in his conduct of the foreign affairs of the Swiss Confederation that he has justifiably earned his chief reputation as a statesman.

A grand exhibition of Swiss women's work will be opened at Berne within a year, and the committee which is preparing for it has invited a small number of the best-known women authors of Switzerland to give their ideas concerning a dramatic representation of the collective activities of Swiss women. Swiss women artists are also to be invited to join in a competition for posters, post cards and medals as a means of advertising the exhibition. Funds are being raised locally in the Canton of Berne, and reports have been received from many parts of Switzerland as to the interest and enthusiasm which Swiss women of all classes are showing in the project.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must reserve the right of selection, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### What the Wets Really Want

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is pure humbug for most of the wets to talk about states' rights or majority rule. The referendum in Missouri went against the wets, but Senator Reed of Missouri is just as strong as ever for repeal. In Colorado, too, where the referendum went in favor of the dries, the wets are as law-defiant as ever.

Two years ago, on an unusually full vote, Massachusetts carried the so-called "Baby Volstead Act"; but were the Massachusetts wets any more willing to have the law enforced because in their own State the majority had voted for enforcement? Not a bit.

What most of the wets really want is neither states' rights nor majority rule; they want liquor; and they are willing to override both states' rights and majority rule in order to get it.

Dorchester, Mass. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.